

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE TWO CENTS

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BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917—VOL. IX, NO. 180

LAST EDITION

NAVAL CADETS TOLD TRUTHS OF WAR CRISIS

Secretary Daniels Informs Annapolis Graduating Class of Meaning of Duty and What Is Expected of Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The picture of a nation united for a righteous war was held up before the graduating class at Annapolis this morning by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, whose relations with the President make his utterances more than ordinarily important as reflecting also the views of the White House. The more important parts of his address were:

"Since I spoke last to a class about to graduate from the Naval Academy, our nation has entered upon the grim business of war. The German Imperial Government having cynically proclaimed by its very action that it knew no right it might not violate, no treaty it could not disregard, and no promise it could not break, has forced our people to accept its challenge. Our strict observance of neutrality under the most trying circumstances only encouraged it to make our soil the center of intrigue and when we pled for the immemorial rights of our citizens and of all neutrals on the high seas it pledged itself to, at least, give them a chance for life, and then pushed its building of submarines until it could violate that pledge with a wholesale program of death.

"To our good faith and peaceful intentions its return was the Zimmerman note inviting Mexico to be its tool in dismembering our nation, to our efforts at peace its reply was the strident note of a conqueror whose designs could only be guessed from his deeds. Bit by bit the German Government had revealed the sort of world it would have us live in. Slowly and reluctantly we had come to see how it had molded a people naturally as peaceful as our own into the instruments of a policy of ruthlessness.

"It has passed the bounds of the Europe it had ravaged and was seeking contemptuously to terrorize us by fomenting internal strife, by paralyzing our industries, by telling us where and how we could sail the seas and by sending to an untimely death our

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The chief feature of the British operations on the western front, during the past 24 hours, has been the remarkable activity of the air service. London reports "much successful work," which seems to have been carried out with complete immunity, as none of the British airplanes are reported missing. London also reports the successful repulse of all German attempts to regain the positions in the Arras sector taken by the British on Monday night.

No infantry actions are reported from the French front, but Paris states that the artillery was active on both sides in the region of Hurler and Craonne, in the Soissons-Rheims sector, the scene of Monday's fighting, on the heights south of Moronvillers and in the neighborhood of Avocourt.

Minor activities are again reported from the Macedonian theater, but, generally speaking there is little news of any importance.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The official statement issued from Berlin Wednesday reads:

Western war theater: Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: During bad observation conditions the activity of the opposing armies was less than on recent days. Only in sectors did the fire temporarily increase.

During the morning, British forces attacking the Lens salient were repulsed with heavy losses. The enemy occupied a fortified trench on both sides of the Arras-Eens road.

Near Fontaines, advances by enemy detachments were unsuccessful. Attacks by reconnoitering detachments at various places on the Arras front failed.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Aside from strong fire northwest of Craonne and on both sides of the Corbeny-Berry-au-Bac road the fighting activity remained within moderate limits.

Front of Duke Albrecht: There were no important events.

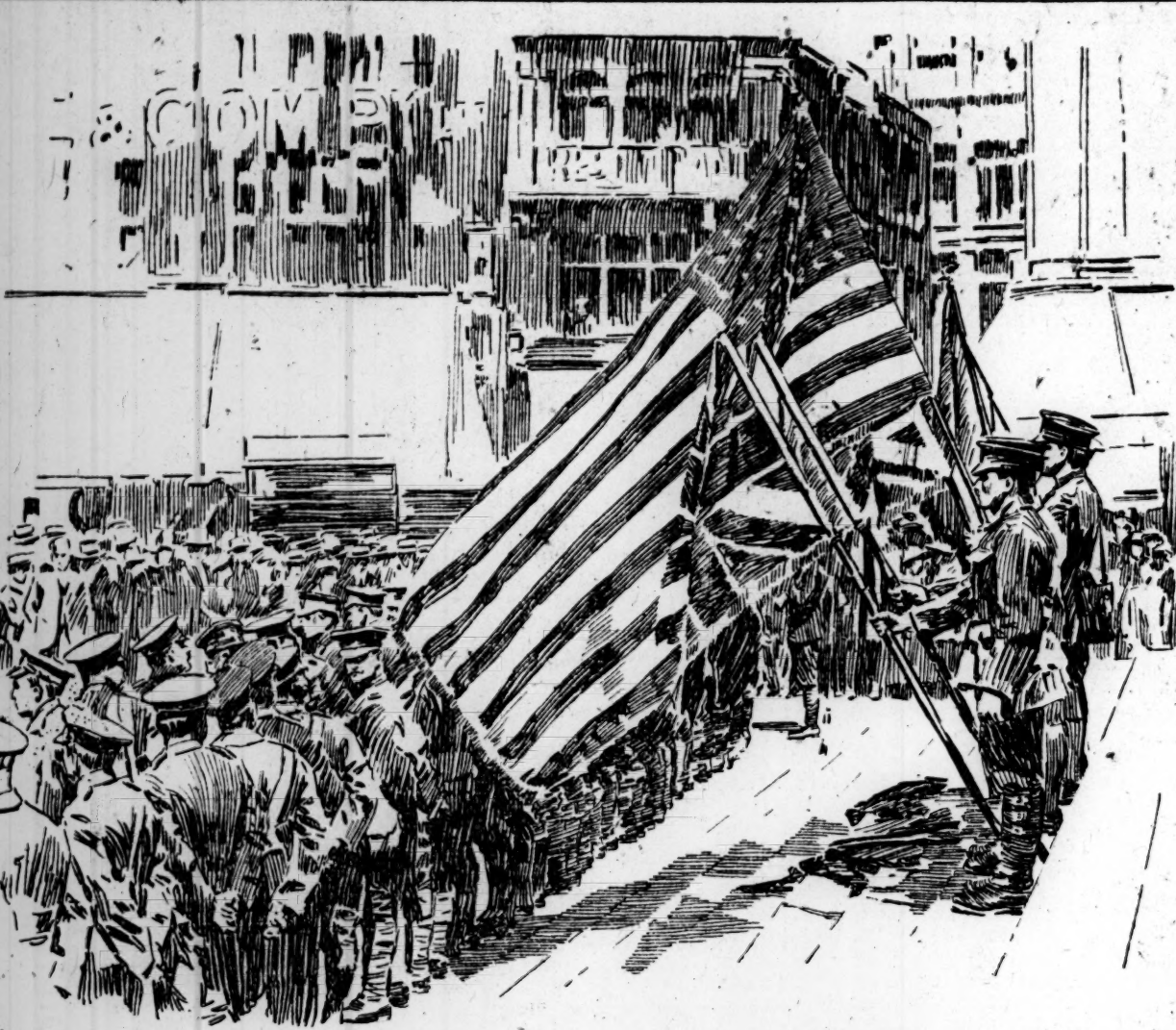
The supplementary official statement issued from headquarters Wednesday night reads:

On all fronts the day was generally quiet. The port of Dunkirk was successfully shelled by our artillery.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Thursday)—The official statement issued by the War Office Wednesday reads:

Part of our naval forces engaged in operations in the Black Sea from the 23d to the 25th destroyed a Russian lightship and a radio station, landed



American Legion with colors on steps outside the west door of St. Paul's Cathedral, London

BRITISH COTTON CONTROL BOARD

Steps Taken to Form Such a Body at Meeting in London—Exchange at Liverpool to Reopen With No Speculation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Board of Trade last night issued a statement regarding the further discussion of the cotton situation, which took place at a meeting at the Board of Trade yesterday. The meeting was attended by representatives of various cotton interests. It was decided that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange should reopen Friday morning under conditions framed by the Liverpool Cotton Association directors, with a view to avoiding all further cotton speculation. Detailed conditions will be published by the association previous to the opening of the exchange. It was also decided to institute an immediate board of control for cotton, which will include representatives of the spinners, manufacturers, importers, and distributors, and of the principal associations of cotton operatives, together with representatives of the Board of Trade. Names of the members and the chairman will be announced shortly.

The latest meeting was a continuation of last week's conference, when the president of the Liverpool Cotton Association, Mr. A. H. Barnes, and Mr. W. R. Glazebrook came up to Whitehall after the Government's partial closing of the Liverpool futures market. There is a belief current that the conference yesterday also discussed the question of rationing mills to prevent their stoppage. It is also believed that the question of fixing prices was mooted, as was also a proposal for the Government control of cotton on a plan similar to that affecting wool.

ANOTHER BREAK IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, Ill.—July wheat sold below \$2 today for the first time in months, dropping to \$1.99 shortly after the opening. It opened at \$2.01, off 4 cents, from Wednesday's close, went to \$1.99, then recovered to \$2.01½. September wheat opened 3 cents lower at \$1.80 and later rose to \$1.82, losing part of the advance before the close. July closed at the opening price.

SPIES LOOKED FOR ON DUTCH LINER

AN ATLANTIC PORT (Thursday)—German spies were sought aboard a big Dutch liner which arrived in this country today. Forty-seven German women were found by the secret service agents. Their papers showed them to be on their way to South American ports to join their husbands.

I. W. W. AS ENEMIES OF UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Denouncing the Industrial Workers of the World as anarchists and in league with the enemies of the United States, Senator Thomas in the Senate today demanded instant and summary action to deal with them.

He charged that they were preventing production of copper and coal mines in the West and that their propaganda was being circulated throughout the country freely.

AMERICAN COLORS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

LONDON, England—The placing of their colors in St. Paul's Cathedral by the American Legion was the occasion of a most impressive and significant service. Those Americans who crossed the border and enlisted in the first Canadian expeditionary force were drafted into special battalions and wore, at first, a distinctive badge showing their nationality. Later, in response to representations from the United States Government, this badge was altered and the men were merged in the Canadian force. After an interval of two years they may now reclaim their nationality, and the five battalions of the Canadian expeditionary force, namely, the ninety-seventh, two hundred and eleventh, two hundred and twelfth, two hundred and thirteenth and two hundred and thirty-seventh, will in future be known as the American Legion.

Besides the American Legion itself the service was attended by the majority of the members of the American Red Cross, including unit officers, nurses, and men; and all the American members of the Canadian force in the London command were allowed leave in order that they might be present. Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, Lady Perley, Colonel Bullock, Colonel Godson, D. S. O., officer in charge of the Canadian troops in the London area, representing the Canadian force, and Major Law, acting D. A. A. G., were also present.

A color party of American citizens who had enlisted in the Canadian force and come over in the First Canadian Division, handed the colors to Dean Inge, who placed them on the altar. During the singing of the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," they were deposited in the north transept. At the close of the service a verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner" was sung, followed by one from the British national anthem. A large United States flag was draped over the altar during the service.

M. VENIZELOS HEADS NEW GREEK CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—The new Greek Cabinet, with M. Venizelos as Premier and War Minister, has been formed; the other ministers being: M. Repoullos, Interior; M. Tsirimokos, Justice; M. Politis, Foreign Affairs; Admiral Kondouriotis, Marine; M. Michalopoulos, Finance; M. Negropontes, Agriculture; M. Papanastasiou, Communications; M. Dingas, Education; M. Embrikos, Food Supplies, and M. Simos, Relief of Refugees.

The announcement of the formation of the Cabinet was received with enthusiasm by the large crowd whom the Premier addressed from the hotel. The necessary steps had been taken to maintain order, and the proceedings passed off satisfactorily, only a mere handful of the opponents of M. Venizelos being included among the crowds present.

MR. WEEKS URGES TAKING OF CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks appeared before the Senate Commerce Committee today, urging that his bill providing for Federal acquisition and operation of the Cape Cod Canal be written into the Rivers and Harbors Bill as an amendment. The committee took no definite action, but Senator Weeks said he was hopeful of success.

REPORTS FROM SPAIN ALARMING

Power and Influence of Count de Romanones Expected to Grow as Forces in Favor of Intervention in War Line Up

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—There are more disquieting reports from the provinces, especially Barcelona. The Government restrictions are not likely to be taken quietly, and the press here is full of reports of the present hearing, did not take the stand today, nor did any others appear to voice the opposition which Roman Catholics expressed in 1916 to the proposal to prohibit the use of public money for sectarian institutions.

Chairman Curtis stated that Mr. Cunningham had sent a letter to the committee in which he stated that he was ready to speak on the subject as an individual citizen, not as the representative of any organization, if the committee desired him to appear. It is understood that the committee did not ask for his appearance, and the hearing was closed.

James P. Roberts of 60 State Street, Boston, was the first speaker in opposition to the provision in the Lomasney amendment which would prohibit the State or municipalities from giving financial assistance to nonsectarian institutions, particularly those of a general educational character. Aside from Harvard and Williams, which were chartered before the constitution was adopted, all educational institutions, if not under control of public officials, would be prevented from receiving any public financial support in the future, if the Lomasney amendment were adopted.

The need of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of financial help from the State for a few years more was told by Prof. Z. W. Coombs, secretary of the faculty of the institute.

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INCREASE IN PRICE OF THE MONITOR
Beginning Monday, July 2, the price of The Christian Science Monitor will be Three Cents the copy or \$9 a year.

INCOME TAX LAW UPHELD BY COURT

Constitutionality of the Massachusetts Income Tax Law was upheld by the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court today. The court ordered a writ of mandamus to issue permitting the tax collector of the State to collect income taxes from Elliot T. Putnam of Newton and Susan F. Garfield of Boston. Two defendants refused to pay income taxes on certain stock transactions and dividends attached to such transactions. The question of the constitutionality of the law has been before the court for six months, and a certain amount of taxes has been withheld pending the court's decision.

NO ANTISECT BILL OPPONENTS

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Committee on Bill of Rights Closes Hearing on Three Proposed Amendments

There was no opposition expressed to the proposal to prohibit use of public money for sectarian institutions when an opportunity was given for opponents to present their side of the case, at the continued hearing today before the committee on the bill of rights of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. Opposition was expressed, as at former sessions of the hearing, to that feature of the Lomasney amendment which prohibits public appropriations for nonsectarian institutions. The hearing was then declared closed so far as the Anderson and George antisectionary amendments and the Lomasney amendment, prohibiting appropriation of public funds for any privately controlled institution are concerned.

Although Henry V. Cunningham, who represented a federation of Roman Catholic societies in opposition to the antisectionary amendment before a committee of the Legislature of 1916, was present as a spectator at one of the sessions of the present hearing, he did not take the stand today, nor did any others appear to voice the opposition which Roman Catholics expressed in 1916 to the proposal to prohibit the use of public money for sectarian institutions.

Chairman Curtis stated that Mr. Cunningham had sent a letter to the committee in which he stated that he was ready to speak on the subject as an individual citizen, not as the representative of any organization, if the committee desired him to appear. It is understood that the committee did not ask for his appearance, and the hearing was closed.

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DEMAND FOR "DRY" UNITED STATES UP TO THE SENATE

Public Opinion Points to Necessity of Complete Prohibition for Whole Nation During Period of the War

EFFORTS OF LIQUOR INTERESTS FAIL

Senate Measure Under Debate Forbids Manufacture of All Liquors, With Provision for Wine Only, if President Wilson Approves

Sentiment for a law completely prohibiting the use of food-stuffs in the manufacture of distilled spirits and malt beverages in the United States gains strength with every hour. This is indicated by the increasing flood of telegrams and letters received by senators and government officials, together with expression in newspapers all over the country. Nothing short of complete prohibition will satisfy those who are trying to strengthen the amendment introducing the national prohibition clause into the administration food speculation bill. Some of these senators declared today that they were unwilling to exempt manufacturers of wine as provided in a clause of the Senate Agricultural Committee amendment. The measure now has taken on the aspect of an out and out prohibition bill.

LAURIER LOSES ANOTHER AID

Mr. Carvell Concludes to Stand by Premier Borden for Conscription in Canada—Sir Herbert Ames Speaks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Still another Liberal member of the House of Commons, a long time supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition, and one of the bitterest critics of the Conservative Government in its conduct of the war, has found it necessary to dissociate himself from the views of his leader that the principles of conscription should be submitted to the people by means of a referendum. The Government measure calling for the immediate enrollment of the manhood of the country to reinforce the men who are fighting Canada's battles in the trenches.

Frank B. Carvell, who is a member from Carleton, N. B., said that both Great Britain and France were calling for "men and more men," and that on the return of the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, from England and from the battle front he had announced that more troops were required, and he had come to the conclusion that the only method to secure these troops was by compulsory enlistment. "When a man in his position makes that statement," declared the member, "I have not the presumption to say that he is wrong and that I am right. I am willing to stand by him as far as it is possible for me to do so to see that he gets all the men he wants."

The first English-speaking representative from Quebec to address the House was Sir Herbert Ames, a Conservative, who, while strongly in favor of conscription, expressed the opinion that he would prefer a general election before the act was put in force. He estimated that the first three classes under the bill, which included single men and widowers without children, would furnish the 100,000 required. He estimated that there were 400,000 unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 34 still in Canada. One-fourth of these could be spared without handicapping the industries of the country. Sir Herbert believed the most serious objection to the bill was that the people of Canada were not prepared to accept it. He admitted that that might be the case at the present time, but that by the time the law was ready to be put into force the people would be ready to accept it. He recommended that labor men should be represented on the tribunals which were to attend to the enforcement of the law.

Several speeches in opposition to the bill were delivered by French Canadian members, one speaker remarking that the people of Quebec would oppose conscription if for no other reason than because of the insults which had been uttered against that Province in the House of Commons.

The bill is likely to continue its second reading all through the present week, every member apparently intending to put his views of the question of conscription on the pages of the records of the House.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Encouraged by the wave of popular approval sweeping the United States in favor of the national prohibition project in the Administration Food Speculation Bill, temperance senators, it was learned, were drawing lines to strengthen the amendment on the Senate floor. They declare they will stop at nothing short of complete prohibition, and are not willing to exempt manufacturers of wines, as provided in a clause of the Senate Agriculture Committee amendment.

Agreed to, with numerous amendments by the committee, the House bill was before the Senate this afternoon. In the main, the changes made by the committee are understood to have put to silence the bulk of the opposition to the food administration sections. The measure, therefore, assumes the aspect of an out and out prohibition bill.

A stubborn contest to defeat the sections providing for food conservation by inhibiting its use in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors is predicted. The "drys" are gridding themselves to stand unflinchingly, and to put a thoroughgoing amendment through.

The feeling at the Capitol is that the liquor faction is making its last stand in behalf of the alcohol evil. Once the contemplated strong prohibition law is put into operation, for the period of the war, it is the general belief that it never will be modified. This conviction is strengthened when members of Congress, who boast that they are not exactly teetotalers, are found to be aligned with the "dry" combination. They are willing to make their personal sacrifice, as they see it, to make the food supply adequate for the success of the war. When the war is won, they say they know they will have become so accustomed to going without intoxicants that they will not feel any longing to indulge the habit. Prohibition features of the bill as it now is being considered in the Upper House are three-fold, namely:

1. Thirty days after the passage of the bill it will be unlawful to use "foods, food material or feeds" for the manufacture of alcohol beverages.
2. The President may, however, "to conserve perishable fruits," permit the manufacture of such fruits into wines. The "drys" hope to defeat this provision.
3. The President is directed to commingle all stocks of distilled liquors held in bond, for military uses. The so-called "federal control" section of the bill has been modified to meet strong objection to the original features. Instead of the broad control to extend to all phases of production, distribution and consumption, the amended section merely authorizes the President to create an agency and accept the services of any person without compensation for carrying out the provisions of the act. It is not believed, however, that the changes will interfere seriously with the Administration plans.

The penalty for destroying necessities to enhance prices has been raised from \$5000 to \$10,000. This also applies to the commission of waste, hoarding, monopolizing, unfair practices, and conspiracies with relation to the food supply. Retailers, farmers, etc., continue to be exempted from penalties applying to persons licensed under the terms of the bill.

The demands from all parts of the country for real prohibition show the sentiment to be overwhelming and it

(Continued on page four, column five)

REGISTRATION DETAILS GIVEN

Fourteen States Exceed Estimates,
and in None Was There Any
General Attempt at Evasion,
Says Census Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The director of the Census Bureau has authorized the following announcement on the war registration in the United States: Returns from every state in the Union, with Niagara County, New York, and three precincts in Wyoming missing, show a total registration of 9,659,382, or 95.9 per cent of the Census Bureau's estimate, allowance being made for the missing territory. The apparent shortage, about 413,000, is considerably less than the number of men 21 to 30 years of age, inclusive, who are estimated by the War Department to have been in the various branches of the military and naval services of the United States on June 5, and for that reason exempt from the requirement of registration. This number is 600,000. On the face of these figures, therefore, it appears that the number of men between the ages of 21 and 31 in the United States is slightly in excess of the number estimated by the Census Bureau on May 12-10, 1917.

Of the 9,659,382 registrants reported, 7,347,794 are white citizens; 953,899 are colored citizens; 1,239,865 are unnaturalized foreigners from countries other than Germany; 111,823 are unnaturalized Germans, including "declarants," that is, persons having declared their intention to become citizens but not having received their final naturalization papers; and 6001 are Indians. The registrars were instructed by the War Department to include with white citizens all declarants from countries with which the United States was not at war, but a comparison of the registration figures with the reports of the Census Bureau and the bureau of Immigration and Naturalization indicates that most of the declarants registered as aliens.

There is nothing in the returns to indicate that there has been any general attempt at evasion of registration by any important element of the population. In a few states the registration was far below the estimates, but this shortage was offset by registration in excess of the estimates in other states. This is because the last Federal census was taken in 1910 and only a few states have enumerated their inhabitants since that year, so that the Census Bureau had few reliable data as to the abnormal shift of population which have taken place between certain parts of the country in recent years, and particularly since the outbreak of the war gave so great an impetus to the manufacture of munitions and other commodities needed by the belligerents. The manufacturing industries thus affected are located mainly in the Northeastern states, and as a result the population of these states has increased have been very largely in the expense of other parts of the country. Furthermore, the increases and decreases have been very largely in the very class covered by the registration—that is, men between the ages of 21 and 31.

It was expected, therefore, that for certain states the estimates—which, in the absence of definite information as to the extent of the abnormal movement of population, and particularly of the male population between the ages of 21 and 31, just referred to, were necessarily based on the assumptions that the increase in population which took place in each state between 1900 and 1910 has continued since the latter year and that the proportion of males between 21 and 31 years of age has remained unchanged—would be wide of the mark.

The most pronounced discrepancies appear for Washington, in which the registration amounted to 49.8 per cent of the estimate; for Oregon, in which it was 57.9 per cent; for North Dakota, with 73 per cent; for Wyoming, for which the report, with three precincts missing, indicates a registration less than 75 per cent of the estimate, for Nevada, with 71.6 per cent, and for South Dakota, with 72.1 per cent. In no other State was the registration less than 75 per cent of the estimate. On the other hand, 14 states—Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio and Wisconsin—exceeded their estimates, the greatest percentages of excess being those for Michigan 29.4, Connecticut 29.3, Montana 20.4 and Ohio 14.4.

The following table shows, by states, the total registration, the number of unnaturalized Germans (including those who have declared their intention to become citizens), and the percentage which the total represents of the census estimate:

State	Total registration	% of estimate	Unnaturalized Germans	% of estimate
United States	9,659,382	95.9	111,823	1.1
Alabama	179,828	85.7	59	0.0
Arizona	36,522	106.4	193	0.8
Arkansas	147,522	94.2	98	0.0
California	297,532	82.2	3,948	0.4
Colorado	83,038	75.8	372	0.0
Connecticut	158,761	123.4	1,126	0.1
Delaware	21,564	108.8	92	0.0
Dist. of Colum.	32,327	87.1	79	0.0
Florida	84,683	88.9	208	0.0
Georgia	231,418	90.6	1,201	0.0
Idaho	41,130	72.4	181	0.0
Illinois	672,498	105.2	6,050	0.1
Indiana	253,145	100.6	1,149	0.0
Iowa	216,894	108.8	1,862	0.0
Kansas	150,029	85.3	736	0.0
Kentucky	187,873	92.8	59	0.0
Louisiana	137,827	92.3	216	0.0
Maine	60,176	98.5	120	0.0
Maryland	129,458	99.1	912	0.0
Massachusetts	359,323	101.1	1,508	0.0
Michigan	272,872	129.4	8,021	0.3
Minnesota	231,715	90.8	1,186	0.0
Mississippi	129,328	79.7	45	0.0
Missouri	329,625	94.9	1,008	0.0
Montana	88,273	120.4	487	0.0
Nebraska	116,125	91.3	1,186	0.0
Nevada	11,821	71.6	87	0.0

New Hampshire	57,442	102.3	79	0.0
New Jersey	302,742	100.8	4,956	0.0
New Mexico	32,202	77.6	108	0.0
New York	1,054,302	99.4	30,870	0.0
North Carolina	200,032	102.9	72	0.0
North Dakota	65,907	73.0	618	0.0
Ohio	585,384	114.4	6,189	0.0
Oklahoma	169,211	79.3	219	0.0
Oregon	62,618	57.9	577	0.0
Pennsylvania	830,507	95.0	12,074	0.0
Rhode Island	58,116	88.7	126	0.0
South Carolina	128,039	92.4	59	0.0
South Dakota	58,014	72.1	484	0.0
Tennessee	187,611	96.2	85	0.0
Texas	408,702	97.3	1,834	0.0
Utah	41,952	90.8	344	0.0
Vermont	27,468	94.1	72	0.0
Virginia	181,826	97.8	179	0.0
Washington	108,320	49.8	791	0.0
West Virginia	127,409	90.0	1,063	0.0
Wisconsin	240,170	104.6	23,121	0.0
Wyoming	22,848	64.5	379	0.0
National parks	85	85	2	0.0
Indians	6,001	6.0	2	0.0

*None shown by telegraphic report.
†Not including Niagara County. Allowance made in computing percentage.
‡Three precincts missing. No allowance made in computing percentage.

NEW BEDFORD AND BOSTON STEAMER SERVICE TO OPEN

Cheaper Freight Rates Between
the Two Cities Is Chief Object
of the New Corporation

Cheaper freight transportation between New Bedford and Boston is the object of the New Bedford & Boston Steamship Company, it is announced today. The company was recently incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts for \$1,000,000, with the following officers: President, Herbert S. Davis of Providence; treasurer, Leslie P. Westcott of Pawtucket, and secretary, Elmer A. Merriam of Boston. Two New Bedford men are expected to be appointed to positions with the concern in the near future. The line expects to begin service sometime next month.

Those interested in the new project expect that the cheaper transportation rates will lower the prices of produce and fruit which are to be carried on the vessels of the line. At present only one steamer is chartered by the company. That is the President, a New York steamer, formerly in the service of the United States Government as a mail ship. Daily trips will be made by this steamer via the Cape Cod Canal. The President is being prepared for its new duties in New York and is expected to be in Boston soon after painting is completed. Its gross tonnage is 730 tons, its net tonnage is 469 tons and it is equipped with 1000 horsepower engines capable of developing 15 to 16 miles an hour on a continued run.

The trip, as planned, would take about five hours and trolley connections are to be arranged at each end so the perishable freight can be delivered and distributed quickly. Officials of the line are planning for freight service only, but it is understood if the freight plan proves popular, passenger service may be started.

SERBIAN MINISTER ON VISIT TO GLASGOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. GLASGOW, Scotland.—A visit was paid to Glasgow recently by the Serbian Minister, M. Jovanovitch, and Mme. Jovanovitch. They visited a number of Belgian homes, and were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Provost and Lady Dunlop. The other guests included Sir Charles Blane Renshaw, Bart., Sir Archibald Minnes Shaw, Sir John Lindsay, Dr. Micic, president of the London Jugo-Slav Committee, and Mrs. Carrington Wilde of the Serbian Relief Committee. The Lord Provost, in the course of his speech, said that they were out to fight for small nations, and that, therefore, Glasgow offered the representative of Serbia a very warm welcome. Scotland itself was a small nation, but they believed that today a little heaven was leaving the whole universe. Scotland felt unbounded sympathy for all the other little nations, and that was why they held out the hand of fellowship to little Serbia.

He assured the Serbian Minister that they were doing all they could to bring relief to Serbia. He believed he was correct in saying that between £2000 and £3000 had been sent from Glasgow to His Excellency for the relief of suffering in Serbia, and that £7000 had also been subscribed for Serbian relief in Glasgow. They were also doing all they could for the Serbian boys residing in Glasgow. Scotland had sent out a hospital of Scottish women to Serbia by whom excellent work had been done, and she gave to Serbia the heartfelt love and brotherly fraternity of one small nation to another.

M. Jovanovitch, who spoke in French, expressed his gratitude for the welcome extended to Mme. Jovanovitch and himself in Glasgow. He was very glad of that opportunity of thanking the people of Glasgow for what they had done for Serbia, and he should not fail to report to his Government and to the Serbian Army, which was fighting side by side with the British Army, how much had been done by the citizens of Glasgow. M. Jovanovitch added that he was especially grateful for all that had been done for the moral as well as the material welfare of the Serbian boys at present in Glasgow.

Mrs. Carrington Wilde, on behalf of the Serbian Relief Committee, spoke of the pleasure that the work had been, owing to the cooperation of the Serbian Legation in London.

Dr. Micic, president of the London Jugo-Slav Committee, said that they wished to be rid of the Austrian yoke and to unite with their brothers of Serbia and Montenegro. If the Jugo-Slavs were united, he declared, they would form an impassable barrier against Germany.

"THE SINISTER INTRIGUE"

NO. II
WELT-POLITIK

It was at this moment, perhaps, that the possibility of her greatness first dawned on Germany. In those days, however, she possessed in Bismarck an extremely sagacious, if a not very scrupulous, statesman. Bismarck possessed, like "the little man in the straw hat," a realization of the fact that it is a bad thing to have two first-rate quarrels on your hands at the same time. Realizing, consequently, that the seizure of Alsace-Lorraine had made an enemy, for a century at least, of France, he adopted as his political creed the necessity for keeping on good terms with Russia.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Kaiser Wilhelm II

Nor was he in the least anxious to quarrel with the United Kingdom, for Germany in his day did not possess a fleet, and he regarded a battle between a whale and an eagle as ridiculous. But Germany was soon to have a fleet, and Bismarck to go. The old Emperor Frederick, and the Emperor Frederick, and the Kaiser of today, surveying mankind from Berlin to Peru, dreamed his dream of Germany's place in the sun, and of an empire whose frontiers expanded with every year of his reign. The first thing, however, was the fleet, and so with that wonderful thoroughness and extraordinary energy which had made Germany what she was before the war, the little town of Wilhelmshaven standing on the flat sandy shore of the Jade-Busen became gradually the great naval base of today. The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal was deepened and strengthened until the Baltic was connected with the North Sea, so that the great battleships steaming out of Kiel could issue into the mouth of the Elbe, some 35 miles below Hamburg, as the crow flies, and then sail up into the North Sea behind the great fortified rock of Helgoland.

Meantime, Germany's place in the sun was being looked to elsewhere. Unfortunately, however, for her, the world was old, and most of it that was world possessing had been already appropriated. In Africa, however, both on the southeast and southwest coasts there were great countries which energy and perseverance might make into successful colonies, and over these the German flag was hoisted. It was, however, elsewhere that the Kaiser saw the great chance. It had been stated many times, that the man who held Constantinople and the Persian Gulf, the gate out of Europe and the gate, as it were, into Asia, would rule the world, and so the dream of the Bagdad Railway was dreamed, but before the Bagdad Railway was built Turkey had to be brought under the control of Germany, and for this purpose Marshall von Bieberstein was sent to Constantinople.

Marshall von Bieberstein was unquestionably the strong man of the German corps diplomatic, and he was also one of the most violent anti-British members of that corps. It was he who prepared the famous cable which the Kaiser sent to President Kruger during the Boer War, and which so narrowly escaped involving Germany in war at that time with the United Kingdom. It was his policy to create a league of nations against England at the very moment that her hands were involved with the South African republics, and he was stopped probably only by the realization of the Headquarters Staff, in Berlin, that their preparations for "die Tag" were not yet matured, combined with the knowledge of the Foreign Office that little as France might love England she loved Germany considerably less. So, for the time being, Germany hauled down her flag. The Kaiser explained to Lord Salisbury that the meaning of his message had been mistaken. The Boer War was fought out, and the years passed during which the statesmanship of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman bound up the wounds of the African Republics, and bound the Republics themselves into that great Dominion of the empire which Louis Botha and General Smuts so brilliantly represented today. If, however, Marshall von Bieberstein was not permitted to stand by the famous cablegram, he was sent in due course to Constantinople to pick up the work of von der Goltz. Von der Goltz was the officer sent by the Kaiser to drill the Turks, and to make an efficient fighting machine of them on the

German model. The effort was at once a failure and a success. A success, inasmuch as he implanted in the Turkish officers that regard for the German military machine which is shared by all those who have been educated in its military schools, and a failure inasmuch as the fears of the Sultan prevented him from ever permitting the army to be made an effective weapon. The Sultan had ever before his eyes the famous case of the Janissaries, and terrified lest the Ottoman army, under German control, would repeat the palace revolutions of the Janissaries, he took care, whilst encouraging von der Goltz with words, to prevent his making the army really effective. As a result when the war did come the instrument broke to pieces in the hands of Muhammad Shevket Pasha, with the result that the Ottoman Empire in Europe ceased to exist with the thoroughness which ultimately precipitated the present war.

Maritime Marshall von Bieberstein had come to Constantinople, and again there began that quiet game for the mastery of "the Great Assassin" which he pushed to so perfect a conclusion. It must be admitted that the cards were in his hands. The atrocities with which Abdul Hamid had dated his reign, so that you might know nearly every year by some particular massacre or brutality, had prevented the ministers of the other powers from maintaining cordial relations with him. Again and again the United Kingdom or France had been on the point of breaking with him, but now there came upon the scene a man who seemed to ignore all these things, a man who, so long as the concessions he desired were forthcoming, asked no disagreeable questions, and made no awkward demands. Abdul Hamid sunk into a *roi fainéant*, with the German ambassador as master of the palace, and in that position he would have remained indefinitely had not the revolution broken out, and the German drilled army of Muhammad Shevket Pasha marched to the gates of the Yildiz Kiosk, and packed off the Sultan as a prisoner to Salonika.

This was the moment of von Bieberstein's greatest triumph and of the allied ambassadors' most complete failure. Von Bieberstein was committed out and out to the old régime, whereas



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Marshall von Bieberstein

his opponents in the great political game now held the cards. Yet, in a few months, the Young Turk party was as completely under his control as the wretched old prisoner of Salonika had once been. Enver, Talat, Djavid, Assim, all fell under his influence, and the economic concessions he required came as easily as before. And all the time the iron thread of the Bagdad Railway wound its way from the Bosphorus to the great river, the river Euphrates. The Bagdad Railway was not a commercial transaction like the railways for which the French obtained their concessions in Syria. It was the cord which was to bind Turkey to Germany, it was the link which was to join the Baltic to the Persian Gulf, and to unite Hamburg with Koweit.

A recent traveler, who has tramped the Bagdad road from the old port of Samsun, on the Black Sea, through the Cilician gates, to where Tarsus shimmers in the sunlight on the bank of the Cydnus, as it rolls down to the Mediterranean, has painted a wonderful picture of the massiveness of the German design for the railway, with its great stations, and with the country houses of the German colonists occupying the most beautiful positions on the overhanging hillside. The Bagdad railway was, in short, to have been Germany's sheet anchor in the East, but the cable could not be secured until something more than the Ottoman Empire had been brought completely under the control of Berlin. This something was the conglomeration of states and nationalities which make up the confederacy known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Austria had sunk low in the imperial scheme of things, from the day when as emperors of Germany her monarchs had dominated the German confederation, and stood as the secular arm of the Papacy in enforcing its decisions throughout Europe. A hundred years earlier, the Corsican soldier having crushed the influence of the old German Empire in his Italian campaigns, and crowned himself Emperor in Notre Dame, with the Pope looking on, had made his effort to transfer the seat of the Empire from Vienna to Paris. That dream vanished in the rout of Waterloo, but it had been revived, curiously enough, in the gallery at Versailles, when the German princes proclaimed King Wilhelm German Emperor. The seat of the Empire, which had shifted from Aachen to Vienna, and from Vienna to Paris, was now to be established, if possible, in Berlin. The three great wars had transferred the hegemony

of Germany indisputably from the Hapsburgs to the Hohenzollerns, and Prussia in the future was to dominate Germany as determined as had ever Austria. Austria, indeed, appeared to be failing to pieces. Yet, with a population in which the Slavs hopelessly outnumbered the Germans, she was more than ever becoming a competitor with Russia for the hegemony of the Slav races. No one understood this better, perhaps, than Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the throne of the Dual Monarchy, and though on terms of superficially warm friendship with Berlin, he unquestionably had his mental reservations. Had



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Count Tisza

he lived, it is doubtful if Prussia could ever have gained so successfully the influence she has acquired over Austria in the last few years. But Franz Ferdinand was assassinated in the streets of Sarajevo, and there remained no one to deal with but the old Emperor, long past reckoning with, and a boy, heir apparent, with a still unformed character. The real power in Austria-Hungary was then, as it is today, the man behind the throne, and the man behind the throne was the Hungarian, Count Tisza, himself the strong man of the Dual Monarchy. When Count Tisza decided to throw in his lot with the German military party, the doom of Austria was sounded. She passed that moment as completely under the aegis of Berlin, as the smallest German principality that had ever lived under her own aegis in the great days of the Holy Roman Empire.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Army orders have been issued as follows:

Capt. Michael T. Carney, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

Capt. George H. Brett, junior military aviator, is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers to report upon types of storehouses for subdepots.

Capt. George A. Goss, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

The following officers of the Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps are assigned to active duty: Capt. Willard T. Chevalier, Cassius E. Carson, Thomas W. Featherston, First Lieut. Leonard J. Hibbard, John D. Farrington, Gerald B. Howard, and Second Lieut. Preston B. Delano.

Col. Herman Hall, infantry, detached officers' list, is relieved from detail.

The relief of Lieut.-Col. James M. McAndrew, infantry, from detail as a member of the General Staff Corps is announced.

The resignation of Capt. Wyatt A. Seybt, First Infantry, South Carolina National Guard, is accepted.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Christie, Coast Artillery Corps, now at Ft. Myer, will resign his proper station at Ft. Monroe.

Maj. Millard A. Butler, Quartermaster Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed to Des Moines.

Capt. Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Rantoul, Ill., for temporary duty.

Capt. Walter G. Kliner, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will proceed from Minneapolis, Long Island, to Washington, and report for temporary duty.

Maj. William J. Wall, Ordnance Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty.

SENATE PASSES DAYLIGHT BILL

No Opposition to Measure Which
Provides for Setting United
States Clocks Ahead an Hour
Next April

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Without the least sign of opposition, the Calder Daylight Saving Bill passed the Senate on Wednesday afternoon. It provides for advancing the clocks of the United States one hour during the summer months, beginning with next April, as a measure of added national efficiency. The bill originally had been proposed to go into effect this summer, but the season has so far advanced now that this is impracticable.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, in charge of the bill, which now goes to the House for conference, declared that he had received 1000 letters in favor and only one in opposition. Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Australia and Iceland have adopted substantially similar daylight saving laws.

The only objection that has been raised to the bill was by the railroads. They claimed that it would cause considerable confusion in operation of trains on the day, twice a year, when the hands of the clock were changed. It does not mean, however, new time-tables, and the Senate committee held that the objection was far outweighed by the benefits to the country from the proposed legislation.

BENGAL CONGRESS HEARS ADDRESS IN BENGALI TONGUE

Speaker Deplores Anglicization of
East Indians and Avers Pol-
itics Have Become Unreal

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—For the first time for a number of years, the president of the Bengal Provincial Conference (the provincial branch of the Indian national Congress) addressed his hearers in Bengali recently. It is a practically invariable rule that all the proceedings of Indian political bodies are conducted in English, a language which the average Indian of liberal education speaks with the utmost fluency, and of which men like G. K. Gokhale and Surendranath Banerjee have proved themselves to be masters. But at the last meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference, the president, C. R. Das, a well-known Calcutta barrister, departed from this tradition, and delivered a long address in Bengali.

Mr. Das' main reason for taking this step is set forth by implication in the following passage translated from the address:

"We have many dangers and difficulties in the path, but our chief danger is this, that we have become largely and unnecessarily Anglicized in our education, culture, and social practices. The mere mention of 'politics' conjured up before our eyes the vision of English political institutions; and we feel tempted to fall down and worship the precise form which politics have assumed under the peculiar conditions of English history. We should gladly transplant the English article altogether to our native soil, and we never consider whether it will find that soil congenial for its growth or not. We repeat ad nauseam the political maxims of Burke; we imitate the words of Gladstone and think perchance that they represent the acme of political wisdom; or we make choice quotations from Seely's 'Expansion of England,' and Sidgwick's treatises on politics. There is no end to our talk about schools and systems of politics, and fancying ourselves invincible in our panoply of learned phrases, we challenge the Government to enter into a war of words with us. We fancy that we shall triumph by

talk and discussion; and so we burden all our endeavors with a load of unnecessary words and formulas. Only we neglect the one thing essential. We never look to our country, never think of Bengal or the Bengalis, of our past national history, of our present material condition. Hence political agitation is unreal and unsubstantial—divorced from all intimate touch with the soul of our people."

Consistently with these views Mr. Das insisted upon the delivery of all speeches in Bengali, unless with special permission, and a certain amount of amusement was occasioned by the action of another prominent barrister, B. Chakravarti, who gladly availed himself of the special license to address the conference in English. Mr. Chakravarti doubtless finding, as so many people do who endeavor to express political opinions through the medium of Bengali, that it is easier and more satisfactory to speak English on these occasions.

Mr. Das' speech has attracted some attention, and appears to be very generally approved. The English press agrees with him that politics at the present time are divorced from reality, and the Indian press also praises him for his originality, while deprecating his attack upon Anglicized East Indians. It is inevitable, says the Bengalee, that East Indian political thought should fall into English molds, for East Indians have sat at the feet of English statesmen and publicists for more than a century and a half.

WERNER HORN GETS 18 MONTHS' SENTENCE

Werner Horn, who has been in jail for more than two years while being held on charges of illegally transporting explosives in attempting to blow up the international bridge at Vaneboro, Me., in February, 1915, was sentenced yesterday afternoon by Judge Morton in the United States District Court in Boston to 18 months in the Atlanta Penitentiary and fined \$1000.

Horn was first sentenced to 30 days in jail in Maine and was later arrested on three indictments. He fought against being brought from Portland, Me., for trial and he tried hard for a habeas corpus writ, calling his act one of war against Canada and not against the United States.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson issued a proclamation on Wednesday fixing July 5 as the day for registration for the selective draft in the territory of Porto Rico.

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ITALY REJOICES AT BEING IN WAR

Whole Interventionist Party in
Manifestation at Rome Unites
in Reaffirming the National
Purpose to Achieve Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The second anniversary of the entrance of Italy into the war was the occasion of a remarkable manifestation in Rome on the part of the whole of the Interventionist Party. A procession composed of representatives of a large number of well-known societies and associations, including the Constitutional Democratic Party, the Liberal Association, the Reformist Socialist, the University and other Roman educational institutions, was formed in the Piazza del Popolo and made its way, through streets hung with the national flag and the flags of the allied nations, to the Capitol. The streets were crowded and the enthusiasm of the people was heightened by the receipt of the news of fresh successes on the Italian front.

When the procession reached the Capitol, a short address was delivered by Signor Benedetto, who spoke in the name of the Mayor, unable himself to be present, and who read aloud to the crowds the latest dispatch from General Cadorna. The next speaker, Signor Chiesa, affirmed the necessity for persistence and national discipline, even if the war should last another six, twelve or eighteen months. The Nation, he said, must understand its duty and be prepared for any necessary sacrifice which might be demanded by this war for the ideals of patriotism, democracy and liberty.

A speech from Signor Corradini followed couched in very vigorous language, in which he said that when, two years ago, the people had demanded war, the war for freedom, they had won a great victory. They had overcome the foreign plotters as well as the traitors belonging to their own nation. They had demanded that the nation should enter the conflict. To the Government which had prepared armaments but which looked to others to supply the courage it lacked, they had given the courage required to take the decisive step. They had thought then that the battle was won and that Italy for the future was linked to the new forces. They had been too credulous. It would be easy for him, said the speaker, to be content with the usual rhetorical commemoration of the occasion, but the opportunity must be used to reaffirm the national purpose. The people of Rome and the people of Italy must tell the Government that they were ready to make any effort, any sacrifice, but they must conquer.

The speaker proceeded to decant on the evils of Giolittism. They thought, he said, that they had vanquished Giolittism, that old organization which was antislavery, antinational and antitalian, but they had not done so. A Government which was unequal to its task left the way free for the preppers of an antiwar recovery and for those who attempted to poison the thoughts of the people by the assumption of a mission of international pacification, derived from the doctrines of the German Karl Marx, or by usurping that of bringing a divine peace. The people, repeated the speaker, must rise once again and tell those who governed that they were prepared to give all, or to bear all, but they must conquer.

Signor Corradini went on to speak of the army fighting between the mountains and the sea and of how important it was that behind the army should stand a people who would strengthen instead of weaken it. They should help forward their brave countrymen on the road to victory, but in order to accomplish this a firm policy devoted to victory was essential. They would celebrate that anniversary by action not by words, and in this way they would glorify the war, which must, indeed, be a war of liberation from the common enemy, not only for themselves but for their faithful allies.

After the conclusion of the speeches an officer, returned from the front, read an order of the day which had been approved by the Interventionist Party throughout Italy and which was to be presented to the Prime Minister.

It stated that on the occasion of the second anniversary of the declaration of war, the people of Rome, as the interpreters of the Italian nation, sent a salutation to their brothers who were fighting heroically on land and sea to hasten victory and to establish a just peace, and begged the Government, as a defense of the combatants and in order to insure that their sacrifices should not have been in vain, would make certain provisions, the first of which required the suppression of agents-provocateurs and of spies who plotted against the people and the destinies of the country and the internment of all enemy aliens still residing in Italy. The resolution also asked that, in order to bring about a more vigorous prosecution of the war policy in all its branches, trustworthy and energetic men should be substituted for those officials who had shown themselves unfit for their position, either by want of capacity, pronounced hostility to the war, or suspicious associations. A further employment of disabled soldiers was requested for the maintenance of discipline in the workshops and in the internal administration of the country and that these men should take the places of those who were trying to avoid military service.

The next clause asked that the use of the prestige of religion for the promotion of aims different from those of Italy in the war might be prevented. The Government was further requested to guarantee that no considerations of either parliamentary or electioneering expediency should permit any favor or protection to any

factions whose underhanded policy might serve to deprive Italy or Europe of any of the increased freedom which should result from the war. The resolution concluded with a request that the Government would prepare, if necessary, independently of parliamentary practice, reforms in existing social institutions for the assurance of better future conditions for the combatants, their families, and the people in general.

This order of the day, after having been read and approved by the assemblage at the Capitol, was taken to the Prime Minister by a deputation of the representatives of the Interventionist Party. Signor Boselli declared himself delighted with the great manifestation, which was a fresh sign of the unshaken purpose of Rome, the heart of Italy. He expressed his pleasure at seeing representatives of all the national parties, symbolic of the unity of the country. The Government, which shared the feelings of the country, had, he maintained, always done its duty; at least the intention of doing so had never been lacking. He declared his intention of reading the resolution voted at the Capitol, with great attention and with a view to deriving from it counsel for future action.

NEW INDUSTRIES FOR AUSTRALIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Possible and important new industries for Australia were outlined by Mr. J. Perrott at a meeting of the general council of the Institute of Victorian Industries.

Austria, he said, had supplied the Commonwealth with immense quantities of buttons, of which Australia used from 4000 to 5000 gross each working day. Although Australia was capable of developing the production of casen—a product needed by the Empire—in the past Germany had been allowed practically to control the casen market.

In 1913-14 Australia imported £30,000 worth of roofing felt, made of vegetable fiber, pitch and sand, yet the cost of the felt-making machine was only £720 f. o. b. London. Today roofing felt, which cost 27s. 6d. before the war was selling at 38s. 6d. a roll, though the materials cost less than a penny a pound. Felt was essential for military purposes, but while the Defense Department's clothing factory was using an enormous amount of felt, he did not think that there were any means in use for making felt wads for cartridges. Yet the material and machinery for making felt were available in the Commonwealth.

Within 100 miles of any Australian port there was material for making glassware, yet every year Australia imported £1,800,000 worth of glassware, and of this sum £500,000 was represented by molded glassware, which cost 200 per cent to land in the Commonwealth.

Among other industries mentioned were the making of mattress wire, vegetable oil, the interlining for boots, and the manufacture of safety pins. Instead of importing £123,000 worth of sewing machines yearly, mainly from the United States, Australia should, he declared, induce a manufacturer to make machines in the Commonwealth. Aluminium, sheet-metal, leather hat-bands, and straw for hats, were also mentioned, and stress was laid on the need for flax-producing. The lecturer stated that he knew of 25 industries which could be established in Australia at the present moment if flax were grown.

WISCONSIN WET FORCES DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A new move by the brewery forces of Wisconsin met defeat when the State Senate killed a bill designed to permit breweries in territory which has gone dry under local option to manufacture beer for consumption in wet territory. The dry forces regarded this move as an attempt to let down the bars to the liquor trade and to establish a precedent through which the liquor people should the State go dry, would be able to obtain a provision that would permit them to continue manufacture for consumption elsewhere.

COOPERATIVE MARKET IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, N. C.—A cooperative market conducted by the New Haven Food Conservation Commission and the National Special Aid Society has been started in Wilmington, N. C., to assist the farmers in disposing of their surplus produce and to facilitate the work of the canning clubs in the country.

The farmers responded to the innovation and the market had more beans than it expected and more customers than beans. Nothing went to waste. The canning clubs formed a second line of defense that supported the householders in patriotic style.

MOTHERS' CAMP FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
TOPEKA, Kan.—A Mothers' Camp is to be established by club women at the Government cantonment in Kansas where the new army to be raised under the draft act will be trained. It is probable that Mrs. Noble Prentiss will be the mother to the soldier boys. At the Mothers' Camp will be some one to teach the boys how to sew on buttons and mend socks and clothing. Then there will be a mother to whom the boys can go and discuss their individual problems. The Kansas clubwomen will establish a camp wherever the members of the National Guard units are stationed.

AERO EXPERTS REACH ENGLAND

Delegation to Study and Bring
to the United States Latest
Models of European Air-
planes and Appliances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made by the aircraft board that a group of 175 experts from this country has arrived at a British port. They were sent from this country to acquire and bring back to the United States all possible information regarding aircraft designing and manufacture, of both engines and planes. Included in the delegation are men representing legal, manufacturing, designing, engineering, military and naval experience and training.

It will be the duty of this group to gather and bring back to the United States as soon as possible the latest and best information regarding European aircraft development, which can then be easily made available for American manufacturers. Arrangements have been made through allied governments for the placing of expert American mechanics in the European aircraft plants in whose products the United States is interested. The plan is regarded as one of the most vital of the steps the board is taking for preparing manufacturers here for the quantity production of airplanes and engines within a minimum of time.

The national advisory committee for aeronautics and the aircraft production board have instituted a project for a permanent exhibit of aircraft materials of all kinds, including engine parts and sections of planes, to be established in Washington for the benefit of Army and Navy engineers and American manufacturers. A building to house the exhibit is now being constructed by the Government south of the Smithsonian Institution Building, and the display will be made available to all aircraft manufacturers and kept up to date as the work develops. It is expected to be of very material assistance to the new aircraft-building project, in that it will enable American manufacturers to become familiar with the latest developments in the art.

The latest foreign machines and specialized parts from foreign makers, reflecting the highest development of European building science after the three years of war, will be displayed. The exhibit promises to be of particular value in the near future in enabling Government engineers and private manufacturers to study the designs and details of construction, with a view to learning to what particular branch of the industry manufacturing plants can best be adapted in the creation of the new American air fleet.

"The aircraft production board has no illusions as to the size and character of the job before it," a statement issued by the board on Wednesday says, "but the whole task is one of industrial organization for quantity production, and in this we Americans are, above all other nations, fitted by experience and tradition to break records. The new permanent aircraft exhibit should furnish a valuable aid to the process of familiarizing the industry with the task and organizing for its accomplishment."

M. RIBOT'S SPEECH CAUSES CRITICISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Paris Bureau
PARIS, France.—While the French Socialist Party is declaring itself in favor of attending the Stockholm conference, another and extremely important portion of French public opinion is calling for straight issues and less sentiment. The fact is that M. Ribot's speech at the opening of the French Parliament has caused some uneasiness, which has found expression in protests from such well-informed public men as M. Clémenceau and M. Bérenger. Warnings are also issued by M. Albert Milhaud of Le Rappel, M. Léon Daudet and M. Bertholot.

M. Clémenceau says that M. Ribot unfortunately forgot, at a very inauspicious moment, that France and her allies and the neutrals themselves, whether they are conscious of it or not, need first of all securities and "guarantees" against the new world perturbation. M. Ribot pointed to Bismarck as the originator of this catalysis, as if he wished to free the German people from blame, though this people, in every class of society, supports its Kaiser. "This unfortunate forgetfulness on the part of our Minister for Foreign Affairs," continues M. Clémenceau, "brings him a little too rapidly into agreement with the views of certain agents of the Russian revolution of which M. Terechenko has made himself the mouthpiece, but it also might, I am afraid, retard the necessary conditions of a peace to which we have a right. M. Bérenger, senator, thinks that a little too much has been heard of late about the free development of the German people. In our present invaded and mutilated condition it is really fitting that we should thus preoccupy ourselves about the 'eventual rights' of the people who are our aggressors and our mutilators," he asks. "For want of something better, would not silence be preferable? Can we forget," he goes on, "that on May 13, 1915, the German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg replied in the name of the German people, to the executive committee of the immense Pan-Germanist League: 'It is only after the complete defeat of all our enemies that it will be fitting to con-

sider the aims of the Pan-German war.... The Pan-German League has rendered Germany the greatest services by working for the development of the national sentiment and by fighting that dream of a fraternity of nations fostered by some people.'" M. Bérenger's article is an indictment of the German people based on occurrences and declarations which have taken place or have been made since the beginning of the war. Try as he will, he says, to distinguish between the German people and its kaisers, he can come to no other conclusion than that they are all of them kaisers. "As they were in the days of Tacitus, as they continued to be during the Middle Ages, so they were during the Thirty Years War and during the French Revolution. The War of 1870, by swelling their self-importance, has simply awakened in them 20 centuries of ferocity. If the Germans are no longer at Noyon," concludes M. Bérenger, "they are still at St. Quentin, at Cambrai, at Vouziers and at Lille. They are still bombarding Rheims, Verdun, Nancy and Belfort. Before troubling about the 'free development' of the German people, kindly take measures to free the French people. When they are free you can then, if you still have any rhetorical and sentimental inclinations left, indulge in emotionalisms on the subject of the rights of existence, of your implacable enemies."

M. Albert Milhaud states that there appear to be some people who believe that the Germans regard the demands for Alsace-Lorraine "without guarantees and without indemnities" a moderate and conciliatory policy on the part of the Allies. M. Milhaud shows that this is not so. The Germans possess Alsace and Lorraine and they intend to retain these provinces. While the Vorwärts particularly insists on what it terms the German "rights," the Government and Pan-German organs announce a scheme for the partition of Alsace and Lorraine between Bavaria and Prussia. The Journal de Genève and the Gazette de Lausanne have referred to this scheme, and so has the Temps.

But it is now fully a year since this scheme of partition has been considered by the German Empire where the division of Belgium into Flanders and Wallonia and the constitution of Poland, minus Posenia, is also the subject of consideration. "Nor is this all," continues M. Milhaud, "the Pan-Germanists, with the approval of Hindenburg, and even of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, are discussing a program of annexation extending from Antwerp to Briey. Where do our countrymen, partisans of a 'moderate peace,' find grounds for discussion, conversation, or agreement with Germany? . . . Is it not cruel to deceive the men who are fighting for the defense of their country into believing in possible peace projects, when Germany still intends the domination of the world, the annihilation of Belgium, and the amputation of France until she can arrive at the subjugation of the Swiss and the Dutch? Would it not be preferable to study a future new division of effectiveness between the enemies of Germany, and to prepare for the time of fresh military intervention—for our national relief—rather than dream of a peace which could only be caused by 'submission' (soumission)? In such grave matters polemics must give place to the most carefully weighed considerations. Party strife can have nothing to do with the mad exigencies of Germanic and Pan-German brutality."

NAVAL FORCES AID LIBERTY LOAN FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Subscriptions for the Liberty Loan received by the Navy Department up to Wednesday bring the total up to \$3,110,450. Returns from distant points are still coming in. The largest subscription from any point was from the Great Lakes Training Station, Chicago. The sum offered there amounted to \$700,000.

The largest from any ship was \$108,500, from the San Diego. Among the larger subscriptions were the following: Navy Department, \$266,100; Asiatic station and fleet, \$240,000; Portsmouth Navy Yard, \$162,700; Norfolk Navy Yard, \$152,000; Newport, R. I., training station, \$127,900; Washington Navy Yard, \$89,600; the Pennsylvania, flagship of the Atlantic Fleet, \$61,100; San Domingo naval forces, \$60,000.

CARE OF GERMAN CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Berlin Bureau (via Amsterdam)
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—According to the Berliner Tageblatt, the scheme devised by a Danish doctor for the boarding-out of thousands of German and Austro-Hungarian children in Denmark for the duration of the war must be regarded as having failed. The committee formed to organize the scheme has been informed by the authorities entrusted with the examination of the plan must be either postponed until after the war, or the formal assent of all the belligerent countries must be obtained; those who are destined to benefit by the scheme being required to state that they approve the proposal, and the rest that they have no objection to its adoption.

IMPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a compilation by the National City Bank it is shown that the imports into this country of crude materials for manufacturing in the nine months ended with last March amounted to \$742,794,458, compared with \$648,151,223 in 1916. Foodstuffs totaled \$464,687,949 against \$380,588,052; manufacturers, \$607,255,862, against \$462,914,274; miscellaneous articles, \$13,314,847 against \$13,309,169.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Meeting at Paris Unites Majority
and Minority in Resolution
Adopted Favoring Gathering
of Internationale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The National Council of the Socialist Party, including both majority and minority members, was held on Sunday and Monday, May 27 and 28. The results of the conference have formed the subject of a cable dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor. It may be said that this meeting witnessed a great change in the hitherto divided councils of the party, a change which was manifested at its close as the unanimous adoption of a resolution favoring a general meeting of the Internationale as initiated by the Russian revolutionaries. The vote was taken standing and amidst enthusiastic cheering and cries of "Vive Jaures."

After having decided that the debates should be carried on under the direction of a committee, the sitting opened with Bedouce, one of its members, in the chair, and a hearing was immediately given to the Socialist Deputies Cachin and Moutet, who had just returned from a month's stay in Russia. The message which these two men brought from the great new democracy of Eastern Europe was to decide the entire outcome of the Socialist council. Marcel Cachin was the first to speak.

Socialism, he declared, was the very backbone of the Russian Revolution. To Socialism was due the birth of the great Republic, with its 170,000,000 inhabitants. He and his colleagues, Moutet and Lafont, had been received on several occasions by the Soldiers' and Workmen's committees, known in Russia as the Soviet, and their welcome had been a very warm one. At the front with the armies, representatives sent by the Soviet watch that democratic institutions introduced into the armies shall be respected. The revolutionaries, who have inherited from the old régime an absolutely horrible situation, are wondering whether they will be able to overcome the immense difficulties which through their path, said Cachin, and he went on to affirm that if the Russian Revolution had not taken place a separate peace would have been concluded by the Reactionary Party, who were totally incapable of dealing with the terrible confusion of which they were the authors. So evident is this, he added, that at the present time there is not left in Russia a single man who desires a return to the ancien régime.

The Soviet, represented by Kerensky in the Provisional Government, was forced to struggle against the known tendencies of M. Milloukov, which, if they had gained the upper hand, would inevitably have produced civil war. Happily, added Cachin, it was the Soviet and Kerensky who carried the day. It was their wish that the Provisional Government should not only be democratic in its internal policy, but that it should impose in its foreign policy a war and peace program, for which all the Socialist and Revolutionary elements were struggling.

The situation in Russia had been alarming. There was a powerless Provisional Government on whom rested all responsibility, and an all-powerful but irresponsible Soviet. This situation had now changed. The Russian Army, continued Cachin, is composed of 10,000,000 men and 100,000 officers. It is under the authority of the Soviet, which body does not want a separate peace nor a peace at any price. What it wants is a war of liberation. Ask your governments, it said to the allied Socialists, to declare their aims in order to show clearly that, if the war still continues, the responsibility lies entirely with German militarism.

With regard to the resumption of international relations Cachin declared that Russia demanded that the Internationale should be convened. Both the Socialist deputies had explained to their Russian comrades that they were opposed to an international meeting called in the way in which the Stockholm meeting had been called, but they declared that a convocation emanating from the Russian Revolution would be warmly welcomed. The French and Russian Socialists agreed on the subject of no annexations or contributions, for the question of Alsace-Lorraine and of Belgium having been raised, the Russians declared that their policy rested on a consultation of the interested populations and in the absolute respect of their wishes. Cachin ended his speech in the National Council by an appeal for unity in the ranks of

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the French Socialist Party and by a magnificent tribute paid to the strength and method of the Russian Revolution.

Moutet, who then spoke, declared that they had promised their Socialist comrades of the Soviet, who were directing the revolution, to be the advocates, with the French Socialist Party, of the calling of the meeting of the Internationale. He stated that in the Internationale lay the profound meaning of the Russian Revolution, for it was not merely directed towards the freeing of Russia. The peoples intended to be the masters of their destinies. The Russian Revolution, he insisted, is not only a revolution against the Russian Government, but a revolution against the governments of Europe. The Russian revolutionaries do not want war with imperialistic aims, and they have insisted on a declaration from the Government to this effect, and that it should make its views known to the governments of the allied countries. M. Moutet went on to declare that there would have been a second revolution against M. Milloukov if he had not resigned. "M. Milloukov," declared M. Moutet emphatically, "does not, in the very least, represent the policy which Russia wants. Though we hold him in great esteem because of the part he played in the Russian Revolution, he is as much a danger as Lenin is. In fact, the two great dangers are Milloukov and Lenin." Adding that the whole of Russia was backing the Provisional Government, which now contained six Socialists, Moutet affirmed, in reply to a question, that the Russian comrades demanded the meeting of the Internationale, and that, as far as the Stockholm Conference was concerned, its purpose was the preparation of such a meeting. It might be regarded as a preparatory meeting in his opinion, and this seemed also to be the Russian opinion.

Cachin then said that Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, had given him the text of a list of questions which were to be sent to each national section of the Internationale. They had been drawn up by the Dutch-Swedish Commission, and consisted of five divisions, each of which had subdivisions. Under "Conditions of Peace" were grouped the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, the autonomy of nationalities, annexations, war indemnities, restoration, and the application of these basic ideas to concrete cases, Belgium, Serbia, other Balkan countries, Poland, Finland, Alsace-Lorraine, Western Schleswig, Armenia, Lithuania, Ukraine, the Czechs, the Jews.

Under another subdivision figured the colonies.

Under the division "Fundamental Elements of International Relations" occurred disarmament, and freedom of the seas, and the suppression of secret diplomacy.

At the close of the first day's meeting, Bracke delivered a speech in which he noted the apparent unanimous acceptance of the Russian proposal for the calling of the Internationale. He advocated the calling of a commission, declared that there could be no question of attending the Stockholm meeting since it afforded no guarantees, and further declared that the sole enemy of international Socialism was Germany and Kaiserism.

FARMERS OPPOSE PRICE REGULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana Farmers Union, through its executive council, has forwarded to President Wilson and to Senator Ransdell and other members of the Louisiana delegation at Washington a demand that the Government make sure that grain and cotton exchanges are kept open. The closing of the exchanges, as in 1914, would be disastrous to farmers and other business enterprises, they affirm.

The council also asks provision for containers for canning and conservation. It advises against the policy of regulating the prices of foods and other necessities, and asks that a watch be kept to prevent manipulation of cotton. It urges transportation arrangements to assure the conveyance of rice in bulk, and preferential transportation for implements and materials.

BRAZIL TENDS TOWARD WAR

Buenos Aires News From Rio
Janeiro Presages Closer Con-
nection With Powers Actually
at War With Central Empires

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—If one may judge by the extensive information which comes to hand from Rio Janeiro, the international policy of the neighboring republic tends toward a closer connection with the powers now actually at war against the Central Empires. Although as yet there is nothing concrete to go upon, the information to be gathered from the press is abundant and unmistakable.

For the period of tranquillity which followed the rupture of relations with Germany, a period of calm that was further accentuated by the decree of neutrality in the Germano-American conflict signed by Dr. Lauro Müller a few days before he resigned the chancellorship, has been broken by the reopening of the debate on the sinking of the Parana, brought about at the instance of Deputy Lacerda. Further, ere the majority of the Chamber had an opportunity of ratifying anew the Government's diplomatic action, it is stated that the latter intends to depart from its neutrality in so far as the German-American war is concerned.

Such a statement, which the new Chancellor, Sr. Nilo Pecanha, has not denied in the energetic manner that is usually employed when dealing with reports that are absolutely unfounded, is corroborated, or at least is complicated by the statement that a North American squadron is on its way south, and will probably call at certain Brazilian ports. It is, of course, possible that some of the rumors are attributable to this fact, but even so, the international problem planted by the coming of the said fleet still remains. Under the decree of neutrality aforementioned, the American vessels cannot remain more than 24 hours in a Brazilian port.

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REVERE LIQUOR CAMPAIGN OPENS

Nine Persons in Chelsea District Court Charged With Drunkenness Following Steps to Check Illegal Sale at Beach

Officers of the Metropolitan police stationed at Revere and a special officer of the Revere Police Department had nine persons in the Chelsea District Court today on charges of drunkenness and having liquor in their possession contrary to regulations. Of the nine, seven were connected with the Navy or the National Guard, and the other two were women. The cases today, according to Herbert W. West, superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Station at Revere Beach, are the initial steps in checking the illegal sale of liquor and disorderly conduct at the Revere Beach Reservation.

Three of the cases were continuations from Tuesday when three sailors, two from the U. S. S. Virginia and one from the U. S. S. Georgia, were taken before Judge Bosson on charges of assault and battery on patrolmen and drunkenness, following their arrest the previous night as a result of a disturbance at Revere Beach.

After a long conference between Judge Bosson and three officers representing the two ships and the navy yard, Judge Bosson said that he would fine George Campbell and Earl Jacoby, both of the U. S. S. Virginia, \$5 each on the charge of drunkenness and suspend sentence on the charge of assault and battery to policemen. Judge Bosson also suspended a six months' sentence to the House of Correction of Henry Drews of the U. S. S. Georgia. The officers pleaded for leniency for the three men, and they were turned over to the officers with the understanding that the naval authorities will determine suitable punishment for the sailors. The Navy officers will report to Judge Bosson on July 6 the disposition of the cases.

William Nottle, a first-class electrician in the Navy, was brought into court by Lieut. Spencer G. Hawkins of the metropolitan police on a charge of drunkenness. Nottle admitted that he had been drinking, but pleaded not guilty to the charge of drunkenness. He said that he obtained the liquor from a bluejacket, who secured it while in civilian clothes in Charlestown. He was fined \$10, and, being unable to pay the navy yard authorities, were informed of the case and assumed charge of the man.

Members of the metropolitan police, acting on statements by men in uniform that there were illegal sales of liquor in Revere Beach, last night arrested three men and two women on charges of having liquor in their possession in violation of the regulations. The men arrested were Harry Kelley, a sailor, and Leon E. Porter and Arthur Brown, both members of the recently organized railroad engineers company.

Kelley was fined \$10 and given until July 6 to pay the fine, and on that date the naval authorities will report the disposition of the case according to service rules. The other two men were fined \$10 each and given until July 6 to pay the fine. The two women, Maude Belange and Sarah Sears, pleaded not guilty, but they were adjudged guilty and fined \$5 each, and on a plea for time to pay the fine they were given a suspended sentence.

FOOD PRICES IN CANAL ZONE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A comparison of prices of certain standard articles of food in the United States with prices of the same or equal grade foods in the Canal Zone indicates that the cost is less in the Canal Zone than in the United States, says a Commerce Report.

The Department of Labor at Washington, through its Bureau of Labor Statistics, makes a report each month on the price of 27 standard articles of food. The price for each food is the average of prices reported by 725 neighborhood retail grocery stores in 45 of the principal industrial cities of the United States.

To add to the accuracy of the comparison, the amount of each food consumed in a month by an average American family in the Canal Zone was ascertained. An inquiry of the cost of living in the Canal Zone was made in January, 1917, when 50 families with stated income between \$100 and \$150 a month were requested to report every item of expenditure. Thirty-eight of the families made the reports for every day in the month.

One of these reported reports that were evidently inaccurate, one was found to be drawing a salary of less than \$100. These two were eliminated, and the remaining 36 families were used as the basis for determining the standard American family. This family is the average of the 36. It consists of 2.5 adults, 1.5 children and 0.63 servants. Its income is \$154, which is the average income of one family with an income of \$100, two with \$125, two with \$137.50, 18 with \$150, and 13 in which the head of the family worked at an average hourly wage of 66.7 cents, but on account of "overtime" earnings actually had an average income of \$170.80.

The table follows:

Article	C. Z. U. S.	Article	C. Z. U. S.
Rib roast	12.25	19.5 Bread	5.7
Beefsteak	17.25	24.2 Flour	5.7
Plate, beef &	12.2	5.5 Rice	5.1
Ham	24	28.6 Onions	7.2
Lard	22	21.4 Beans, navy	14.1
Beans	31	23.5 Peas	12.9
Eggs	31	5.4 Raisins	12.1
Butter	32	45.2 Sugar	7.8
Coffee	22	31.2 Coffee	25.9
Milk	11	9.9 Tea	24.9

SHIP EQUIPMENT EXPENSE ESTIMATED

VICTORIA, B. C.—Engines and other mechanical equipment for the vessels to be built at Victoria, Vancouver, North Vancouver and on the Fraser River, under contract let by the British Columbia section of the Imperial Munitions Board, are estimated in the Daily Colonist as amounting in value to nearly half the total cost of the boats when ready for their cargo.

At a meeting of the British Columbia Metal Trades Association, held in Vancouver, preliminary arrangements were made to organize the metal fabricating machinery of the Province in order to handle the work in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Prince Rupert for the manufacture of the necessary equipment for the fleet of wooden steamers to be built for the Munitions Board. The ships to be built for the Government are to be driven by steam with triple-expansion engines of approximately 1000 indicated horse power.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Notwithstanding the war, a larger patronage of the Rocky Mountain National Park is expected this year even than last, when 86,000 persons visited it and its beautiful valley gateway, Estes Park. The hotels, boarding houses, and public camps which then were crowded have all been enlarged. Even with an increase of many times its patronage, there will be no sense of crowding in the parks, 400 square miles of valley and mountain fastness.

During the winter Congress has enlarged the boundaries of the Rocky Mountain National Park by adding more than 40 square miles of area upon the Estes Park side. The Twin Sides and Gem Lake are now in the national park.

ONTARIO BUYS LAST TOLL ROAD

TORONTO, Ont.—Links with the past in York County were broken recently by the County Council when it decided to take over the last toll road and decided to raise Sharon, a community in the northern part of the county, to the status of a police village, says the Globe.

The toll road is owned by John Rogers and is located near Holland Landing. It is three miles in length. The road became a toll road in 1867. Its present owner purchased it three years ago. The community of Sharon was founded 100 years ago by David Miller, who organized a religious sect, which he called the Davidites or Children of Peace. The farmers within a radius of four or five miles were all members of the sect.

VARI-COLORED CORN GROWING FOR TEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corn is now sprouting in front of the American Museum of Natural History in the circular bed where tulips used to grow, to demonstrate the result of researches through which the corn crop of the country has been largely increased, says the Evening Post. It is Mandan make, the rules for the cultivation of which were learned by Dr. Gilbert T. Wilson, an associate of the Department of Anthropology of the museum, from the Mandan Indians, who had kept them secret for many years.

The corn shown in the circular bed is in many colors, the kernels being in odd shades of red, black and blue. This maize is now being planted all through the Northwest, and it is believed that it will develop new qualities under the climatic conditions of the East.

MAJORITY VOTE IS FAVORED

Delegate John W. McCormack of the Eleventh Suffolk District urged the committee on amendment and codification of the constitution this morning to recommend to the convention a change in the requirement that a two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives shall be necessary for the submission to the people of proposed amendments of the constitution. Mr. McCormack's plan is that only a majority vote should be required.

He said the two-thirds requirement was a proper one in 1820, when it was proposed by Daniel Webster, because there was then no adequate means of intercommunication or of transportation, and it was necessary to impose such restrictions as would prevent hasty and inadequately considered changes in the instrument. With the changes which have taken place in the intervening century, however, it should be sufficient to require only affirmative action by a majority of two successive Legislatures.

HEARING IS POSTPONED

Because of the enforced absence of Charles L. Carr, the Boston Finance Commission has postponed until next Monday the public hearings to inquire into the bonding and insuring business done by the city of Boston. The hearing was to have resumed today at the School Committee's headquarters in Mason Street with Edwin P. Fitzgerald on the witness stand.

GRAND LODGE OF A. O. U. W.

At a special meeting of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, it was voted to admit women to membership in the organization. Special insurance plans were also passed at the meeting in the interest of the members who are now in the service and are affected by the selective draft.

AERIAL SYSTEM TO BE STUDIED

Resolution Introduced in Congress for Commission to Investigate Comprehensive System of Air Navigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Hubert of New York today introduced in the House a joint resolution providing for the creation of a commission which shall be authorized and directed, under such rules and regulations as it may adopt, to investigate the feasibility and advisability of a comprehensive system of aerial navigation for military, naval and commercial purposes, and to consider and study the subject of air currents, direction of the wind and velocity to be expected at different altitudes.

The resolution also provides for other forms of air charting on the part of the commission as an aid to air pilots in aerial navigation and to commercial air traffic, including mail, passenger and freight, with a view to determining lanes of travel, etc. The commission, the resolution provides, shall make investigation and report upon the use now being made of aerial transportation for commercial purposes in the United States, including the service hitherto inaugurated at Atlantic City, Tampa and Miami.

The commission shall investigate and report upon the program for commercial development of aerial navigation in Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and any other foreign country in which plans have been adopted or are in progress of formation which tend in this direction.

The members of the commission, which shall consist of three senators, three representatives, one United States Army officer, one United States Navy officer and one civilian engineer, shall serve without compensation and shall make their report to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House on or before the first Monday of December next.

PROHIBITION NOTES

Almost invariably newspapers and many people refer to the prospective "loss of revenue" to the Government when prohibition becomes operative. This is only one of the channels through which the liquor interests seek to influence the people, but the wonder of it is how such an illogical uneconomic lack-of-common-sense argument can be accepted by thinking people. The loss is the millions sunk in such a business. The revenue is but an infinitesimal part that is paid back. One may as well argue for many fires so as to maintain a bigger fire department, advocate more robberies so as to keep the police force busy or when it is raining, jump into the river to get out of the wet.

If prohibition is a necessity for the armed forces of the United States, and public opinion appears to be unanimous in this, then it is none the less a necessity for the unarmed forces, who need every ounce of their energy in providing the nation with the resources to effectively carry on the war. If liquor should not be given or sold to soldiers or sailors, it should not be sold or given to the men upon whose dependability rests the responsibility of providing the sinews for the great struggle. It is a critical time in the history of nations, and the manufacture and sale of liquors should be both Congress only long enough to absolutely and certainly prohibit during the period of the war.

Farmers have been told by the liquor interests that they would lose a remunerative market for their grains if the United States adopted national prohibition. This argument has made a greater impression upon city people than upon the farmers, as may be seen in the abolition of the saloon in the rural sections and large agricultural sections of the country and the legging of the large cities in the temperance movement. A representative attitude of the farmers toward prohibition may be seen in the demand for Nation-wide prohibition and "grain for cows, not for beer," by the several thousand members of the New England Milk Producers Association. At a series of meetings recently the members adopted resolutions containing this sentence: "We believe that the grain now used for the production of malt and distilled liquors could be more advantageously employed in feeding our people and dairy cattle, and we demand such action as will make this supply available for that purpose."

Two large State dinners have been given recently by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to distinguished visitors. At the first dinner in honor of Marshal Joffre and members of the French War Mission no liquors were served. At the second dinner in honor of Prince Udine and his associates of the Italian War Mission liquors were served. The least that can be said about the dinners given by the State at the expense of the citizens is that there was an apparent inconsistency in the arrangements. The absence of liquor at the dinner to Marshal Joffre was highly commended by hundreds of citizens, but no one has yet appeared to praise the serving of liquors to members of the Italian War Mission. On the other hand, many citizens have voiced their disapproval of the serving of liquors at a dinner given by the State, which they maintain has long since been shown to contribute nothing whatever toward the success of the dinner.

Suppression of the liquor traffic among Indians has been one of the most noteworthy accomplishments of

the United States Department of the Interior during the administration of the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Cato Sells. The commissioner has felt that there is nothing of greater importance in the Indian service than freeing the Indians from the demoralizing effects of liquor. His activities in this direction have been unceasing, extending even to making the use of intoxicants cause for the dismissal of employees. While national prohibition offers the only effective remedy for this problem, all credit is due Commissioner Sells for his vigorous attacks on the traffic. His ideas on the liquor question are indicated by these words: "There is no legitimate place in the world for whiskey. Its sale and use is indefensible. Among Indians it is vicious. Liquor is the arch-enemy of mankind."

Irving Fisher, professor of political economy in Yale, places our total national production at \$40,000,000,000 per year, and adds:

"Prohibition, by keeping sober 100,000 or 200,000 men now incapacitated each day by drunkenness, and by increasing the productive power of those who, while not drunk, are 'slowed down' by alcohol, would speed up production probably at least 10 per cent (a manufacturer estimates it, from actual records, as over 20 per cent in his factory), which 10 per cent, if applied to the more than half of our national dividends now produced in 'wet' territory, would add over \$2,000,000,000 to our national dividends."

"It follows that the more than \$2,000,000,000 now spent on alcohol and the more than \$2,000,000,000 of national income which prohibition would bring could all be paid in taxes without making the people one cent poorer."

One of the strongest arguments for war-time prohibition is that it requires two pounds of alcohol to make one pound of smokeless powder, and the big guns for every shot require more alcohol than is contained in two whole barrels of whiskey. All the distilleries in the country could not begin to supply the need of alcohol in the manufacture of powder and the discharge of great guns required for an aggressive part in the war. The two-year supply of liquors now in bond, if redistilled, would not give the United States a seven months' war supply of alcohol if used to the same extent as is now required by either England or France.

COMMITTEE IS HELD BLAMELESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker was concerned over what he considered premature announcement of the troops' arrival in France, for reasons that cannot be published. As to reports that he has placed any restraint upon the Committee on Public Information, there is no foundation whatever for such a report, because the story came from France, and passed the censor there, so that the committee here had no opportunity to prevent its publication. The press association which sent it out Wednesday did not consult the committee because the report had passed the French censor.

CARRY PACKAGES TO AID WAR IS ADVICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carry your own bundles and release 100,000 men and millions of dollars in equipment for diversion to vital war service. This is advice to the general public from the commercial economy board of the Council of National Defense, headed by A. W. Shaw of Chicago, says the Tribune.

"Carry home your small purchases," Mr. Shaw said in outlining a nationwide campaign on this issue. "Don't return goods without imperative reasons," he added. "Plan all your buying. Be a real patriot. Save your money and the country's resources by doing your share to prevent his tremendous yearly waste."

"Secretary Redfield has estimated that the factors of distribution representing the word 'cartage' are more costly than the total railway freight rate of the country. We have just recommended to retail stores that deliveries be cut to one day over each route and that special deliveries be eliminated altogether. We want to make the women realize the enormous loss being caused by aimless shopping and needless deliveries."

WOULD LET PLUMBERS ENLIST

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The New York State Convention of Journeymen Gas and Steamfitters, in session at Troy, voted in favor of an amendment to the national constitution, eliminating from the latter a provision prohibiting members from joining the National Guard or serving in the Army or Navy, says the Express.

ROYAL BLUE LINE MOTOR TOURS

SEEING Boston, Brookline, Lexington, Concord, Salem, Marblehead, Plymouth, Gloucester

The Royal Blue Line Co., Inc., Hotel Brunswick, Boston, New York Telephone Back Bay 114 Philadelphia, Washington

DRY FOOD BILL UP TO SENATE

(Continued from page one)

is felt that no influence or argument brought forward by the liquor interests will be strong enough to long defer the result. The volume of letters and telegrams to senators and other officials, calling for a prohibitory law, continues to grow, and it is felt that no political power can now stop the passage of the "bone-dry" bill.

The full membership of the Agriculture Committee voted, 8 to 7, to reject its subcommittee's recommendation, which would have permitted the President to permit the manufacture of malted, fermented and vinous beverages and to fix their alcoholic content. By a vote of 9 to 7, the committee agreed to the substitute amendment which authorizes the President to permit only the manufacture of wine, if he deems such a course wise. The amendment permits brewing for 30 days after the passage of the act.

Save for the prohibition features, the food bill, in all probability, would be passed by Saturday, but with the liquor interests exerting every influence to defeat the legislation, which is meeting with wide approval throughout the United States, the final vote may be delayed until next week. Senator Chamberlain, in charge of its passage, declares he will do his best to expedite debate.

A week in Conference Committee is the prospect after the measure once clears the Senate. Then it will go to the White House for executive approval, and the food administration machinery of the country will go forward with full legal status.

Before the bill is passed, further amendments may be offered to provide for fixing of prices of coal and railroad supplies. Two measures with this in view are now being considered by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The liquor sections as amended by the committee are as follows:

"Section 12. That from and after 30 days from the date of the approval of this act no person shall use any foods, food materials, or feeds in the production of alcohol, except for Governmental, industrial, scientific, medicinal, sacramental, or other non-beverage purposes. Any person who willfully violates this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both; provided, that whenever the President shall find it necessary to conserve perishable fruits he is empowered to permit the use of such perishable fruits in the manufacture of vinous liquors; and when the question arises as to whether a particular fruit is perishable or non-perishable the President is authorized to determine that question and his determination shall be conclusive for the purposes of this act; provided further, that the commissioner of internal revenue shall be charged with the administration of this section, and he is authorized, with the approval of the President, to require the taking out of such permits, the keeping of such records, the execution of such bonds, and the observance of such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for the execution of the same."

"Section 13.—That the President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. The President shall determine and pay a just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered; and if the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such spirits in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20 and section 145 of the Judicial code."

If the Agricultural Committee amendment is enacted into law wine will be the only liquor allowed, unless the President exercises the discretion given him to prohibit that also. The use of whiskey in bond has not been forbidden, but the President is given power to commandeer all stocks of distilled spirits, and it is believed that if the Senate passes the amendment against beer, the President will take over the whiskey supply.

The subcommittee completed its work on the food measure early in the day, along with the liquor amendment, and shortly before noon it reached the Agricultural Committee. The Agricultural Committee quickly accepted the revisions made in the bill as to food control, commandeering, purchasing, licensing and other changes agreed upon by the subcommittee. These changes, it was considered, improved the measure so that opposition expressed in the Senate during the last week would likely disappear.

On the liquor amendment, by a vote of 8 to 7 the agricultural committee voted down the compromise adopted by the subcommittee, and then, after much discussion, by a vote of 9 to 7, agreed upon the substitute putting the ban on beer. The substitute amendment revived the clause adopted by the House last Saturday night providing for the use of any foodstuffs for alcoholic purposes, and inserted one providing for discretionary power to the President to allow making of wine.

Those voting in favor of this substitute amendment were Senators Gronna of North Dakota, Kenyon of Iowa, Johnson of Maine, Thompson of Kansas, Hardwick of Georgia, Page of Vermont, Brady of Idaho and Norris of Nebraska. Against it voted Senators Gore of Oklahoma, Chamberlain of Oregon, Smith of Georgia, Ransdell of Louisiana, Wadsworth of New York and Warren of Wyoming. Senators Gronna and Kenyon voted in favor of the compromise amendment yesterday.

Senators Gore and Chamberlain, both ardent prohibitionists, explained afterward that they voted against the substitute owing to the revenue that would be lost if the brewing of beer were prohibited. They intend opposing the broad prohibition embraced in the amendment during the fight that begins today on the Senate floor.

Conservation Favored Wisconsin Public Oppose Grain Waste—Brewers Cite Property Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—People in Milwaukee and in the State not connected with the brewery interests, and those not addicted to the habitual use of alcohol, are fully in favor of the prohibition clause in the Administration Food Bill, says R. P. Sutton, superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, who has just made a tour of many counties and has held a number of meetings in this city. "Whenever it was pointed out that if we enforce the rule that our soldiers are not to drink, and if we are willing to inconvenience ourselves to save food, we ought to demand that its use to promote the drink evil ought to stop, my audiences applauded enthusiastically," he said.

On the other hand, the brewery interests are working to defeat the measure. Col. Gustav Pabst, president of the United States Brewers Association, is in Washington. His representative here, W. H. Austin, in a public statement pointed out that the closing of breweries would mean making worthless \$75,000,000 in property in Milwaukee, and the throwing out of work 12,000 persons. The amount of property loss in the State outside of the city, and the wage loss, would be even greater, he said.

NEW USES FOR GRAPES

Utilization in Foods and in Commerce to Minimize Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Other uses for wine-grapes than for wine making have been discovered, or are being perfected, that it is expected will reduce to a minimum any loss that may be threatened the wine-grape grower by complete prohibition legislation, according to Frederick T. Bioletti, head of the viticultural department of the University of California. It has been found that a good quality of grape sirup suitable for preserving fruits, and other uses, can be made from wine-grapes, and that it is estimated that this sirup, if found marketable, should bring the grape grower at least \$15 a ton for his grapes. This is considerably more than the grape grower has been receiving in recent years. It has also been shown that commercial alcohol can be very profitably made from grapes, said Franklin Hichborn, manager of the California prohibition campaign, and a movement has been started to have inserted in the Administration Food Speculation Bill a provision empowering the President to take over the wine-grape crop of the Nation and distill it into alcohol for commercial purposes.

Mr. Hichborn also says that large purchases of wine-grapes are now being made for unknown, but non-wine making purposes. Indications are, he says, that other profitable uses for grapes than wine making are already assured for the war period, and that further readjustment will be comparatively without hardship to the grower. Substitution of other crops for wine-grapes has already proceeded, he says, to an amazing extent, wine-grape growers having known for some time that the industry was nearing its end.

Conservation Favored

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Prohibition Urged

Retention of Dry Clause in Senate Bill Favored in Minnesota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—If the prohibition clause in the food bill is retained by the Senate, the action will be heartily commended by friends of law and order in the twin cities. Already

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SALOON OPPOSED BY THE U. S. NAVY

Representative of Commandant of Charlestown Yard Appears Before Boston Licensing Board to Protest License Near Gate

Formal objection of the United States Navy Department to the opening of a liquor saloon near the Boston Navy Yard, came as a surprise to the Boston Licensing Board at the opening of the hearing yesterday on the petition of Moore Brothers for a transfer of their first class license from 84 Medford Street to a new saloon almost directly opposite the north entrance of the navy yard on Chelsea Street, Charlestown.

Chairman Fletcher Ranney of the board, when informed by Chaplain Arthur W. Stone of the navy yard that he appeared in opposition under written orders from Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the navy yard, stated that the board had the impression that the naval authorities would not oppose the saloon.

"This board was informed by the petitioners last July," said Chairman Ranney, "when it was first proposed to make the transfer, that Captain Rush and Commander R. D. Hasbrouck, captain of the yard, would make no objection to the opening of the saloon. The board told the petitioners to go ahead and build, the law requiring that a saloon must be ready for occupancy before a license is granted."

In January the board received a formal letter from Captain Rush, stating that he objected to the saloon. The letter was placed on file to be produced when the hearing should be held on the proposed transfer.

"On June 11 at 2:10 p. m., the board was called by the navy yard by telephone and the person at the end of the line, speaking as one having authority, stated that the formal objection to the saloon was withdrawn and that the proposed transfer would not be opposed by the naval authorities. A copy of the telephone message was filed with the letter of January and is now before the board."

Turning to Chaplain Stone, Chairman Ranney said, "Do we now understand that Captain Rush objects to this saloon? If he does, it places this petitioner in an unfortunate position of having received an assurance that there would be no such opposition and then having such assurance withdrawn."

Chaplain Stone replied that not only was he representing Captain Rush officially, but he produced his typewritten orders directing his appearance before the board in opposition to the saloon.

Chaplain Stone did not inform the board whether such orders were issued at the navy yard in response to orders received from Josephus Daniels, secretary of the United States Navy, nor was the board informed of the interview with Secretary Daniels published in The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, in which he stated that he intended to take up the matter of the saloon immediately.

At the request of the board, Chaplain Stone left his typewritten orders as part of the evidence in the case.

The incident was preliminary to a hearing of 1½ hours on the proposed new saloon during which officers of the Navy, ministers of nearly all the Protestant churches in Charlestown, social service workers, heads of the associated charities, leaders of the prominent temperance organizations, and temperance workers from other parts of the city, protested, some of them at considerable lengths, against the opening of a saloon at the navy yard gate. The only voice in favor of the new saloon was the counsel for the petitioners. Even the attorney of John McNamara & Co., which has a large saloon at 169 Chelsea Street, some 60 feet distant, objected to sharing any liquor profits with a firm which already had a saloon within 267 yards of the gate, the present saloon of Moore Brothers being only a couple of blocks up Medford Street from the yard.

Counsel for McNamara & Co. stated that there were one of two reasons why Moore Brothers sought to come down Medford Street and share in the business on Chelsea Street. Either their present place of business was unsatisfactory or they desired to make more money at the new saloon.

After Chaplain Stone had stirred the board with his order from Captain Rush on the saloon, he stated that the principal reasons for the commandant's objection to the saloon was that it would be a menace to the yard. The saloon, he said, would be a trap for the workmen and would reduce instead of adding to the efficiency of the force.

The anti-saloon forces who filled the hearing room then came forward with witness after witness in opposition to the saloon. The Rev. Philo W. Sprague of Charlestown expressed surprise that the citizens of the district should even be compelled to make an objection to the opening of a place which was on the face of it a menace to the efficiency of the navy yard. He pointed out that there was already a saloon quite near which seemed, he said, to furnish accommodation for man and beast. The only reason, he said, for another saloon was a hope of profit. He claimed that Charlestown was bearing two great burdens, the Elevated road and more saloons than any other district in the city.

Chairman Ranney agreed with Mr. Sprague that there were a large number of saloons in Charlestown, but he denied the published statement that there were 56 saloons within half a mile of the navy yard. Such statement he said was widely incorrect.

Robert H. Magwood, secretary of

the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and representing the allied temperance organizations of Massachusetts, opposed the saloon principally because of its menace to the navy yard. "We are told that the saloons in England have impaired the work and the service on the navy yards in that country," said Mr. Magwood, "have prevented prompt sailings and have extended over 1000 days important work which should have been completed in a brief period. We do not want anything of the kind in this country."

C. A. Simmers, one of the naval constructors at the navy yard, and speaking as a private citizen, stated that his house at the yard was very near the north gate and across the street not only from the proposed saloon of Moore Brothers, but also opposite that of McNamara & Co. He said that yesterday, during the 10 minutes following the opening of the gate for the noon hour, 97 workmen went directly from the gate to the McNamara saloon. Mr. Simmers said that he had had years of experience at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and that drink was followed by inefficiency, accidents, drawbacks in important work and many discharges. He recalled two recent instances where men engaged in making urgent repairs on a war vessel had stopped work and left the yard in order to get a drink. He declared that the Charlestown Navy Yard had been compelled to pay heavy compensation for accidents due to liquor.

The navy yard force, Mr. Simmers said, was about 4000 workmen, and he estimated that 15 per cent used the north gate opposite which the proposed saloon is located.

At this point opposition from a different angle entered the hearing when Mrs. E. A. Tilton, of the alcohol committee of the Boston Associated Charities objected to the saloon as an additional menace to the children using the playground only a short distance away on Chelsea Street. She said that the saloon of McNamara & Co. was already a menace to the playground, but that another saloon would be an additional detriment. Several other women also spoke against the saloon and in behalf of the children using the playground.

Others who spoke or were recorded in opposition to the petition were Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union; A. W. Beal of the Boston Chapter of the Red Cross; the Rev. Benjamin F. Wilmont, pastor of the Charlestown Congregational Church; Henry R. Brigham of the Charlestown Associated Charities; Miss Cora F. Stoddard, Clarence A. Young of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches; Mrs. Arabella W. Wilson, secretary of the work for soldiers and sailors of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union; Carl A. Haywood, the Rev. C. J. Burton, pastor of the Stoughton Street Baptist Church, Dorchester; and the Rev. F. G. Budington, rector of St. Mark's Church, Dorchester.

Nearly all the speakers opposed the new saloon on the ground that it would impair the efficiency of the navy yard and that it would be unpatriotic to open it at this time when the country needs the best work from the best men. Several speakers dwelt on the playground issue while others spoke generally on the temperance question.

Counsel for Moore Brothers closed briefly for his client, admitting that the new saloon would be nearer the navy yard gate and the playground than the old one.

Chaplain Ranney ended the hearing by stating that the board required that an applicant for a new location must have his building ready for occupancy before the license could be granted. He pointed out that in some respects the application resembled that heard last month for a saloon in Neponset, which failed because of the objection of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation. He said he could see how the Moore Brothers' saloon would give opportunity for the workmen of the navy yard to obtain liquor.

Commissioner Josiah S. Dean heard the application with Chairman Ranney, but Commissioner William M. Prest was absent. The Licensing Board took the application under advisement.

LIBERALS FAVOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—The annual meeting of the Glasgow Liberal Council was held recently in the Trades Hall, Glasgow, under the presidency of Mr. John A. Macgarratt. The twenty-eighth annual report was read by the hon. secretary, Mr. James R. Chalmers. It expressed confidence in Mr. Asquith as leader of the Liberal Party, and approved of his declaration that he would give his hearty support to the new Government in the prosecution of the war. The financial statement was then submitted, and both it and the report were unanimously adopted. After the election of officers for the ensuing year, several resolutions were passed. The first called for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of beer and distilled liquors during the period of the war and demobilization, and protested against a scheme of purchase of the drink trade being imposed on Scotland. Another welcomed the introduction of the Representation of the People bill, and a third urged the appointment of several committees composed of members of the House of Commons, with full powers to inquire into and report on the work and expenditure of the various Government departments.

MARBLEHEAD HIGH SCHOOL

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Marblehead High School held its graduation exercises last night. 42 pupils receiving diplomas. The exercises included reading, Fred Cole Lewis; piano solo, A. Stanley Schofield; essay, Gertrude G. Reynolds; reading, Howard Stephen Plummer; essay, Margaret Hutchinson Day; presentation of diplomas, by Joel W. Reynolds, chairman of the school committee.

ABSOLUTELY DRY BILL DEMANDED

Massachusetts Citizens at Boston Rally for War Time Prohibition Urged to Let U. S. Senators Know Their Attitude

Complete prohibition, no half-way measure, was demanded by the speakers at the open-air prohibition rally held under the auspices of the War Prohibition Conservation Committee at the corner of Tremont and Mason streets last night. The speakers urged the people of Massachusetts to write or telegraph Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks to vote for the national prohibition legislation embodied in the Lever Food Control Bill as it passed the House of Representatives.

In opening his remarks former State Senator Robert M. Washburn of Worcester said that he was not an abstainer, but he said that he was willing to adopt personal abstinence as the least and easiest contribution which any man who remains at home can make toward the success of the part which the United States must play in the war.

"We should stand by the noble action taken in the House of Representatives," he said. "The attempt on the part of our senators to modify the splendid work of the House is not to their credit. Our nation not only by voice but also through its great necessities in this time of war demands complete prohibition."

Arguments of the liquor interests in support of the retention of their traffic were answered by Lyman V. Rutledge, secretary of the war prohibition conservation committee. He first took up the question of revenue in which he said in part:

"The liquor interests say that our national Treasury will receive about \$520,000,000 in revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages. If we have prohibition that revenue must be raised from taxpayers. It looks hard to ask you to give out of your pockets \$520,000,000 a year, but suppose we consider the other side of it."

"The liquor interests tell us that the American people spend annually for alcoholic beverages \$1,671,000,000. The most careful estimate that I have been able to find is that \$500,000,000 is spent annually to look after the human wreckage caused by drink, that is to say, to pay the police force that arrests drunks, to pay the jailers who look after them, to pay the courts that try their cases, and to support the families that are deserted by them, etc."

"Then, too, it is estimated that at least 100,000 men in this country are out of work every day because of drink. We are losing the work of 100,000 men all the time. Rating their wages at \$2 a day, there is \$200,000 a day, which is \$600,000,000 a year lost to wage earners."

"If we add \$1,671,000,000 spent for drink, \$500,000,000 to care for the drunks, \$600,000,000 wages lost, we have a total of \$2,771,000,000 lost to this country because of drink each year. This is a little over five times the revenue. If we were to prohibit the sale and manufacture of alcoholic beverages, we could pay our National Treasury \$2,771,000,000 and not increase our present taxes one cent."

"The difficulty is that down at Washington the liquor interests are spending money 'like dirt' in this great fight which they are making for their own selfish interests. We must remember that they are a menace to our country. They are the biggest obstacle between us and victory in this great war we are fighting across the water. We must not permit them to becloud the issue. We must have for this country complete prohibition, no half-way measure. We must sustain the House of Representatives in their magnificent action of last Saturday."

"We must insist that Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks vote consistently for the best interests of the people, not only of Massachusetts, but also of the whole Nation. We have been told that they are listening closely to the voice of Massachusetts' citizens and are likely, if we speak loud enough, to give us complete prohibition."

Theodore H. Raymond of Cambridge addressed himself to the argument of the liquor interests that prohibition is an infringement of personal liberty. He said that any man who claimed the right to do anything which weakened himself and through him the democracy of which he formed a part was a traitor to the great cause which he pretended he was supporting.

"Is it fair," asked Mrs. Elizabeth H. Tilton, chairman of the meeting, in closing the rally, "to ask the women of America to save every crumb and yet to waste 38,000,000 bushels of grain on beer and 38,000,000 bushels on distilled liquors when these things degrade our manhood and lower our efficiency at the very time when we need them to win this war?"

Lever Bill Is Urged

Boston Settlement Worker Says Food Wasted May Be Deciding Factor

Foodstuffs wasted in the manufacture of liquors, including light wines and beer, might be the deciding factor in the war with Germany, said Robert A. Woods, settlement worker, and former member of the Boston Licensing Board, today, while urging the passage in the United States Senate of the Lever Bill, as passed in the United States House of Representatives. "Those who claim that prohibition and the liquor problem have no connection with the food bill are decidedly mistaken, and display an ignorance of the large amounts of foodstuffs which are wasted daily in the preparation of intoxicants," he said.

"Objections to the passage of the

bill on the ground that the United States cannot stand the loss of revenue is overruled by the fact that Russia gave up the revenues and profits of vodka selling, and instead of losing anything, became much stronger."

"All thinking persons admit that prohibition is sure to come. Why not give it a chance now, when the demands of the war necessitate such action? National prohibition will not disturb the sentiments of the majority of citizens, as some claim. Indeed, more than half of the Union is committed to prohibition, and the sentiment is becoming stronger every day."

"Light wines and beer should be included in the prohibition bill; as they represent a great deal of food value consumed and do not give any food value back. If we really mean business we must save all foodstuffs possible. The final fraction which would keep democracy from triumphing might be the foods represented by beer and wine."

"If prohibition is a necessity for the armed forces of the United States, as is admitted, and the sentiment in these groups has not been upset, the Government could easily afford to disturb the few that the majority might be benefited among the civilian workers."

Social Workers for "Dry" Nation

Delegates to the Tri-State Conference of Social Workers adopted resolutions favoring war time prohibition at the concluding session of their annual conference at the New England Home for Little Wanderers yesterday. The delegates who represent State and public and private charities were asked to inform the Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire representatives and senators in Congress of the vote in favor of prohibition. The vote was preceded by an address by Miss Amy Woods, executive secretary of the League for Protective Work, who dwelt at length on the importance of prohibition at this time.

Prohibition Indorsed

National prohibition during the period of the war was indorsed in resolutions adopted at a council meeting of the Massachusetts branch of the Woman's Peace Party, at headquarters, 421 Boylston Street, yesterday.

STATE WARNS LIQUOR AGENTS

Minnesota Public Safety Commission Orders Sales Stopped to Unlicensed Dealers on Threat of Absolute Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Brewers, wholesale liquor agents and saloons in the State have been given a plain warning by the State Public Safety Commission that prohibition will be established in Minnesota unless a few breweries which thrive on and encourage the business from "blind pigs" mend their ways at once. Unless liquor agents stop selling to unlicensed dealers, the commission says, the State will be made dry either by an order of the commission or by the calling of a special session of the Legislature to take action.

Declaring that it can no longer fritter away its time listening to numerous complaints of law violations or in prosecution of law breakers, the commission gave out the following statement through its secretary, John Stone Pardee:

"The commission has found itself overwhelmed with complaints from different sections of the State, rural and municipal, in regard to violations of the liquor laws. Scores of 'blind pigs' were reported and the commission urged to inaugurate drastic action to stop the evil. The commission has not approached the question either from the standpoint of prohibition or of moral reform, as such. The steps it has taken to date have been actuated solely by the necessity of the situation, to insure peace and order and to carry out efficiently the legislation and policy of Congress."

"The situation has reached a point where it is up to the manufacturers and licensed dealers in intoxicants to see to it that the law is observed. If they continue to encourage and sustain 'blind pigging' there is no recourse left to the commission but to issue an order prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in the State or to urge the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to pass a bone-dry law. If that be done, under existing Congressional legislation, which prohibits the shipping of intoxicants over interstate railways into dry territory, there will be no more 'blind pigging.'"

The action of the commission is known to follow complaints regarding two or three breweries in the Twin Cities which gain a large part of their business through the sale of beer to unlicensed dealers, and through the sale of products labeled malt which are in reality beer. The brewers and saloon men who obey the law are up in arms over these practices of their rivals. That all dealers take the threats of the safety commission seriously is evidenced by the fact that a State meeting of brewers and other liquor men has been called for next Wednesday, at which a member of the commission has been asked to speak in explanation of what the commission wishes from the dealers.

KANSAS NEEDS FARM LABORERS

TOPEKA, Kan.—There is an urgent demand for farm laborers all over the corn and alfalfa belt in Kansas. Practically every story that comes to the Daily Capital reflects this need. Thousands of men could be used in the State if scattered among the farmers whose alfalfa is ready for the cutting and whose corn needs cultivation and clearing of weeds.

MISS SLACK ON DRINK QUESTION

Prohibition in England Bound to Come, Says Temperance Worker, Who Thinks Local Option Best Way to Attain It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England.—Whether prohibition is likely to come in England during the war, and what would be the probable results of such a step after the war, were the two questions recently asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of Miss Agnes Slack, Hon. Sec. of the National British Women's Temperance Association and of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union.

"I think prohibition is bound to come," she said, "and that there will be no choice. The German submarines have compelled our Government to limit the amount of food used to make drink and the manufacture of all intoxicants involves a diminution in the supply of food. The conservation of food should be the first duty of the country, for we must remember that about 50,000,000 men have been taken from industry and food-producing work to fight, with the result that every country in the world has to face the food problem. If the Government would act up to their duty, they could assure the conservation of the nation's food. We should never force legislation, however, in a matter of this kind. After the war I should like to see local option in every district in England, each district to vote separately on this question. Prohibition will come here some time and why not in the way that it came in America, where each locality and town excluded it by local option? You must be just, and the people themselves should certainly have the right to vote on such a question."

"With regard to what would result from prohibition during the war, it would be the greatest moral object lesson England has ever had. Even today, people who have followed the King's lead, and have become teetotalers during the war, are finding out that they are much better for it. Others are astonished to find how the money saved which was formerly spent on drink is mounting up. We are still fighting the old idea that drink gives strength. When the munition workers are forced by public opinion to go without drink, the benefit accruing to them will be a revelation."

"The effect of the war on the question so far has been that in 1916, two hundred and three millions of money were spent on drink, an increase of twenty-two millions of money on the previous year, and the largest amount on record ever spent in Great Britain. Yet the actual amount of alcohol drunk was 12 per cent less than the preceding year. The increase in money is owing to the advanced price of liquor, also 12 per cent. All the money was spent in Great Britain, and the sum does not include the cost of liquor sent to the soldiers at the front, so that the number of men supplied is far less than in the previous year. This, however, is to some extent counterbalanced by the number of colonial and other troops now in our country."

Miss Agnes Slack was a great friend of Miss Willard, and it was she who persuaded her to take up the work of temperance reform for which she had to give up other positions of a public nature. She was, for instance, the first woman to be a poor law guardian in Derbyshire, for a division in which her brother, Sir Bamford Slack, was a member of Parliament. But when asked what

first inspired her with the temperance ideal she replied—"Mother—mother brought us up to be teetotalers. In those days we were the only children at children's parties who did not take wine and we were marked."

ASPHALT OPPOSED FOR BEACON STREET

Plans of Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, to lay asphalt and bitulithic pavements in Beacon Street, between Charles and Park, and in Park Street from Tremont as far at least as the Union Club House, were opposed yesterday afternoon before the Board of Street Commissioners by John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, and Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer of the commission.

The commission also handed a formal report to the Board of Street Commissioners, recommending that no bituminous pavements be laid on the Beacon and Park Street grades and that "if such pavements must be laid, they be laid only after open competition between all varieties of bituminous sheet pavements." The board reserved its decision.

The public works chairman said that granite blocks laid on these steep grades in the streets to be paved this summer would be almost as slippery as asphalt if they are grouted with cement. He did not think that granite grouted with tar or pitch would withstand the wear of the hillside traffic.

Mr. Murphy and Mr. Emerson argued at length against the sheet asphalt or bitulithic form of paving for the grades. They said the only pavement which would stand the requirements of time would be granite but they believed the macadam form of pavement kept in repair, would be best for Beacon and Park Streets.

SUCCESS OF BOSTON KILTIES CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Capt. J. Douglas Black, who has been on a recruiting campaign in Boston, Mass., returned some days ago with the pipe band, reporting a most successful trip. Over 900 applications were received in Massachusetts and 300 of the men are already in Fredericton. The other 700 to fill the ranks of the Kilties are assured, and when these have been medically passed the battalion will leave for the camp at Valcartier, Que., for training before proceeding overseas.

SOMERVILLE TEACHERS

The Teachers Club of Somerville held an informal reception in the hall of the Public Library last evening in honor of Miss Elizabeth M. Collins, the retiring president, who is about to leave the city. Miss Charlotte A. Norton of the high school served as usher. By request, Chester Prothro, a senior in the Somerville High School, gave his class day oration. Miss A. Marion Merrill, the first president of the club, spoke of Miss Collins' work and influence, and in the name of the club presented to her a substantial gold piece.

REPUBLICAN IS CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lester H. Woolsey of New York, a Republican, has been confirmed by the Senate to be solicitor in the State Department. Strong Democratic opposition was encountered and the President was urged to withdraw the nomination, but declined.

NEW DOCK FOR ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The public works commissioner, says the Democrat, has options on nearly all the property needed for the construction of a municipal dock on the east side of the river extending southward a distance of 2000 feet from the new bridge at Stutson Street.

REVENUE BILL IS EXPECTED ON FRIDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a minority report attached, the War Revenue Bill is expected to be reported out by the Senate Finance Committee sometime Friday. As the bill stands, it will raise about \$1,400,000,000. An excess profits tax aggregating 16 per cent, possibly more, to be paid by corporations, partnerships and individual business men, is expected to be finally agreed to. The committee sticks by its decision to repeal the present law giving sugar refiners drawback allowances totaling \$13,000,000 annually. Senators La Follette, Gore and Thomas are leading a minority in opposing taxes only on incomes, liquors, excess profits and tobaccos.

PROF. HERBERT L. WARREN

Prof. Herbert Langford Warren, who passed away yesterday, was a member of the Harvard College faculty for a number of years and dean of the faculty of architecture. He was one of the best known professors of architecture in the country. He was a native of Manchester, England. He came to this country in 1877 and entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Following his graduation he took a special course at Harvard, and then went abroad to study for a short time. Upon his return he was made a member of the staff of the city engineer at New York, and later entered business for himself in this city. He became an instructor in architecture at Harvard in 1893, and was made assistant professor in 1894. In 1899 he was elected professor. He was a member of a number of architectural societies.

Summer Closing Schedule

Store Closes Daily at 5 (Except Saturdays)
Store Closes Saturdays at 1
From the Middle of June Until the Middle of September

Our Main Reasons for Adopting This Plan:

I. For the Convenience of the Shopping Public and for the best business interests of Boston, we believe that our store, and retail stores generally, should be open during some part of every business day of the entire year.

II. Moreover, a very large majority (approximately 90%) of the thousands of our adult employees, have expressed by vote at various times their preference for the plan of summer closing that gives them shorter hours over a three months' period rather than a plan confined to July and August only.

Jordan Marsh Company

Highly Specialized Apparel Service for Women of Larger Figure

The ease and satisfaction which attends the purchase of apparel for larger figures in our specialized sections makes this store the logical place to buy. In variety of selections, in extraordinary completeness of sizes, our splendid stocks excel—and many new customers are daily proving this fact.

In Outer Apparel of Modish Style

—there are garments with lines to minimize the stout look—fabrics which drape gracefully—models and patterns chosen after careful study—in brief, just the kind of wearables which may be worn with the satisfying knowledge of their absolute fitness.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR, MAIN STORE, ARE

Extra Size Suits
Extra Size Coats
Extra Size Skirts
Extra Size Blouses

For Under Apparel in Extra Sizes

—we have provided special sections, and the degree of perfection with which we can meet every need is a constant source of wonderment to our constantly increasing list of customers. May we recommend inspection on your part to verify these claims.

ON THE FOURTH FLOOR, MAIN STORE, ARE

Extra Size Muslin Underwear
Extra Size Knit Underwear
Extra Size Hosiery
Extra Size Corsets
Extra Size Petticoats

Jordan Marsh Company

NORWEGIANS IN ANXIOUS STATE

Comment on German Affairs Indicates Doubt as to Whether Authorities Are Sufficiently Watchful — Situation Quiet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Regarding the situation in Norway, there is little to add to previous cables. No official statement is obtainable since it is obviously impossible for officials in London even to express an opinion on Norway's future action, or to discuss the probability of her joining the Allies or remaining neutral, in face of what is generally considered as a direct insult from Germany.

Meanwhile, interesting comments reaching this country from Norway follow closely the opinion expressed and the possible future course outlined in a cable dispatch from this Christian Science Monitor of May 12. In that dispatch it was pointed out that Germany's bullying over her submarine regulations last autumn was not forgotten in Norway, where it was felt that any step Norway might find necessary for the protection of her legitimate interests might result in a critical situation owing to the value of her coastline. This coast is practically one continuous deep water harbor, sheltered by innumerable small islands, ideal for submarine hiding places and affording safe channels for large steamers seeking suitable starting points for Atlantic raids.

From inquiries made at that time, among Norwegians in London, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau gathered that there existed, in extensive circles, anxiety as to whether the Entente naval authorities were sufficiently watchful and whether there was not a danger of their being forestalled by a sudden coup of their enemies.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SHIPPING LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Admiralty statement of British shipping losses for the week ending June 24 shows a decrease in the number of vessels sunk as compared with the two previous weeks and the number of vessels entering and clearing from British ports is also slightly below the record total of June 17. Assuming Germany's efforts during the past fortnight to have been on a par with their attempt in April, there is much satisfaction in the fact that results have fallen so far short of April.

The Admiralty return gives the following figures for the week ending June 24: Vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons net arriving at United Kingdom ports exclusive of fishing and local craft, 2376; departures, 2923; British vessels over 1600 tons sunk, 21; under 1600 tons, 7; unsuccessfully attacked, 22. The total of 21 vessels over 1600 tons sunk includes 1 for the previous week, as it does also 7 under 1600 tons sunk. The 22 vessels unsuccessfully attacked include 2 during the week ending June 10, and 5 in week ending June 17.

Figures compiled from the British Admiralty statement show the result of 18 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week	Arrivals and Vessels	% Beat off
Feb. 25,	4,511	21
March 4,	5,095	22
March 11,	3,944	17
March 18,	5,082	24
March 25,	4,747	25
April 1,	4,599	21
April 8,	4,773	19
April 15,	4,710	28
April 22,	5,207	55
April 29,	5,406	51
May 6,	4,571	46
May 13,	5,120	23
May 20,	5,422	27
May 27,	5,487	19
June 3,	5,335	18
June 10,	5,589	32
June 17,	5,890	32
June 24,	5,799	28

NEW ZEALAND HAS GOVERNOR-GENERAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday).—It is announced that Lord Liverpool will be sworn in as Governor-General instead of Governor of New Zealand. This promotion is made in recognition of the services of New Zealand in the present war. The alteration of the title of the representative of the crown in New Zealand, places him now on an equality with Governors-General of Canada, Australia, and South Africa. New Zealand has been under a Governor since 1842.

GOVERNMENT TO ACT ON REPORT ON MESOPOTAMIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Not unnaturally, since the Mesopotamian report is considered by all who have examined it to be the most serious pronouncement of its kind since the commencement of the present war, numerous questions were asked in the House of Commons yesterday as to the attitude of the Government toward those censured by the Mesopotamian Commission. Mr. Bonar Law explained that it was obvious that the Government could not permit a report of such a kind to reach them without immediately taking steps to see what action should

be followed regarding it. It was obviously, he said in reply to further questions, the duty of the Government to take action regarding those especially accused of culpability. The Mesopotamian report was the chief topic of conversation among the members yesterday and urgent demands are being made for granting an early day for its discussion. In some quarters it is considered not improbable that Lord Hardinge, who is among those blamed in the report, will raise the question in the House of Lords himself.

RUSSIAN CONGRESS PASSES RESOLUTION ON CAUSES OF WAR

Aspirations of Imperialists Among Ruling Classes and Usurpation of New Markets Blamed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—A resolution proposed by the Revolutionary Socialists and the Minimalist Socialist Democrats has been passed by an enormous majority of the all-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, stating that the present war arose as the result of the aspirations of Imperialists prevailing among the ruling classes of all countries and tending to the usurpation of new markets and the submission to their economic and political influence of small and decadent countries. This war, the resolution points out, is leading to the complete exhaustion of all countries and peoples, and is placing the Russian Revolution on the edge of a precipice.

The All-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates discussed among other questions the abolition of the State Duma. The results of the discussion left no doubt as to the fact that the feeling of the congress was in favor of abolition, since the possibility existed of the Duma in future becoming the centre of reaction and of a possible counter-revolution. The decision was also arrived at and agreed to by a large majority that the Provisional Government should not be overthrown.

NO SETTLEMENT YET OF CHINESE CRISIS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PEKING, China (Thursday).—No developments have occurred since the arrival of Gen. Chang Shun. Meanwhile Prime Minister Li Ching Hsi declines to take office owing to the desire of the military faction for the recall of Tuan Chi-jui, who is likewise unwilling to take up the premiership. No settlement, therefore, of the crisis has been arrived at. In some quarters developments are expected in the near future owing to members of the Democratic Party proceeding southward, but the absence of necessary funds may hinder their activity.

CROP CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA FAIRLY GOOD

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—The condition of the crops, according to the most recent reports, may be described as fairly good, although quality of spring wheat is not quite up to the average. In 57 districts the yield of winter wheat promises to be good but below the average in 77 districts, and what may be described as satisfactory in 221 districts.

Meanwhile a bill has been prepared providing for the control of agricultural land by committees of farmers in the interest of the State until the constitutional assembly has settled the agrarian question.

SWISS PRESIDENT FOREIGN DIRECTOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday).—The Swiss Federal Council has decided to invest the directorship of the Foreign Affairs Department in a commission comprising M. Schulthess, president of the confederation, M. Calonder, vice-president of the foreign affairs section of the Federal Political Department, on behalf of the Federal Council, has expressed regret to the German Minister for the recent hostile demonstration before the German consulate at Geneva.

FRENCH, ITALIAN AND BRITISH CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Thursday).—On Monday morning the French chief of staff, General Foch, was met by General Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, at the Saint Jean de Maurienne railway station in Savoy. The chief of the British Mission to the Italian command, General Radcliffe, and General Perrin also attended the conference. General Cadorna returned to the front in the afternoon.

BRITISH REFORM BILL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—In the House of Commons yesterday rapid progress was made with the reform bill, six clauses being passed whilst part two, dealing with registration, was added to the bill.

THREE TAKEN WITH ZEPPELIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday).—Regarding the destruction of Zeppelin 45 some time in England recently, it is now permitted to state that three of the crew were captured alive.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)
detachments which destroyed enemy guns found on the island, and captured a machine gun, rifles and took 11 prisoners. On their return they engaged enemy ships of the line and torpedo boat destroyers which tried to bar our passage.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday).—The official statement issued by the War Office Wednesday reads:

Another hostile counterattack attempted early this morning against our new positions, northwest of Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, was prevented from developing by our artillery.

We made a successful raid west of Oppy and captured a few prisoners. A raid attempted by the enemy southwest of La Bassee was stopped by our fire.

The official report from British Headquarters in France on Wednesday night reads:

A hostile raiding party was repulsed early this morning north of Roux after sharp fighting, in which the enemy suffered considerable loss. Much successful work was accomplished by our airplanes yesterday. In the air fighting five German machines were brought down. Two others were driven down out of control. In addition, one hostile machine was shot down by fire from the ground. None of our airplanes is missing.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday).—The official statement issued on Wednesday night reads:

A violent artillery engagement today succeeded the infantry fighting in the Hurbise and Cornillet sectors of the French front. A German attack directed against the Wattwiller salient failed. A number of the enemy were killed.

The artillery on both sides was active in the region of Hurbise and Croonne, on the heights south of Morvilliers and in the Avocourt sector. There was no infantry action.

Belgian communication: During the course of the night the enemy artillery bombarded some villages in the rear of our front. We carried out fires in reprisal on the enemy communications. In the morning the artillery was active; in the afternoon there was a spirited artillery action in the sector of Reninghe Steenstraete.

Eastern theater (Tuesday): On the Struma front the British troops successfully laid several ambushes for enemy patrols between Lakes Ochrida and Presba. The enemy, after a violent bombardment, attacked our trenches, but was repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Thursday).—The official statement issued Wednesday reads:

On the Asiago Plateau yesterday the enemy's efforts slackened. In the Monte Zebio sector the activity of our patrols caused short and sharp engagements. Our artillery repeatedly shelled motor lorry columns in the neighborhood of St. Lucia and disturbed traffic on the Brestovizza-Mohorin road, on the Carso.

In the Mt. Ortigara sector parts of the positions on the summit which were completely destroyed and offered no shelter were not reoccupied by the Italians, who captured 47 prisoners including one officer. There were sharp patrol engagements in Mt. Zebio sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
VIENNA, Austria (Thursday).—The official statement issued on Wednesday reads:

Eastern and southeastern theaters: The situation is unchanged. Italian theater: On Monday the Imperial Rifles and portions of West Galician Infantry Regiment 57, after most effective artillery preparation, in brave fighting, completely recaptured the portions of the position on the frontier ridge south of the Sugana Valley which still remained in the enemy hands.

All counterattacks of the enemy collapsed on account of the brave conduct of our garrison. Thus far more than 1800 prisoners, including 44 officers, have been brought in.

GROWTH OF PERUVIAN COTTON PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Peruvian Government, through the Ministry of Fomento, has issued a pamphlet on the cotton industry in Peru, with statistics for the agricultural year 1915-16, says a Commerce Report. This publication contains a brief survey of Peruvian cotton production in recent years, the varieties of cotton and the localities in which they are grown, the area under cultivation, the number of workmen on each estate, their wages and hours of labor, the exports of cotton, the names of all the cotton plantations in Peru, with the names of their owners and their location.

The exports of cotton in 1916 amounted to 24,603 metric tons, valued at \$8,359,763, and the exports of cottonseed reached 47,135 tons. These figures are the largest on record in the Peruvian cotton industry. Great Britain was the chief buyer, taking most of the American upland cotton, which is known here as Egyptian cotton, as well as most of the Sea Island, Mitañi and Aspero varieties. The United States took a share of the Aspero cotton, and small quantities of various kinds went to Japan, Chile, France and Italy.

The fiber of the Aspero cotton, particularly the product of the Department of Piura, is very rough and long, which permits it to be used in imita-

tion of woolen cloth. About 4000 metric tons, or one-sixth of the whole production in 1916, was of the Aspero variety. The fiber of the Mitañi, or Egyptian cotton proper, is also long, but fine and silky, and there is strong demand for it at present, which has greatly increased the acreage of this variety. Only about one-eighth of the total cotton exports in 1916, or 2991 metric tons, was Mitañi. The so-called Egyptian cotton, which was introduced into Peru from the United States, comprises more than half the cotton production, the shipments of this class in 1916 amounting to 16,270 metric tons.

The total area planted to cotton in Peru is 55,835 hectares (hectare=2.47 acres), and the average yield is 1.39 metric tons per hectare. The variation in the exports of cotton is indicated by the following figures: 1909, 21,639 metric tons; 1910, 14,106; 1911, 15,887; 1912, 19,230; 1914, 22,933; 1915, 21,124; and 1916, 24,603 tons.

FOOD PLANS TOLD BY LORD MILNER

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday).—Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Milner made an important statement regarding the measures being adopted by the Government to insure a sufficient supply of labor to carry out the food production program. From one source or another, he said, the Government had added between 70,000 and 80,000 men to those already available for agricultural work. Lord Milner explained in detail the aims of the Government and the steps they proposed taking to accomplish their object. The Government were not, he said, going to break up any definite large quantity of grass land, nor did they expect to be compelled to use compulsory powers in order to carry out their policy. Labor, Lord Milner said, was the limiting factor. Additional men were to be obtained from prisoners of war, and from interned enemy aliens, while military support would be obtainable for immediate help, over 40,000 men having been released this spring from the home defense forces.

VENEZUELAN FOOD CROP PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On April 3, 1917, General Gomez, the President-elect, issued a proclamation in which he appealed to all Venezuelans to extend cultivation of the soil and to make every effort to produce the greatest possible quantity of food, says a Commerce Report. Many of the presidents of the various states, have offered valuable cash prizes to the farmer within their jurisdictions who shall produce the largest crops of rice, corn, or beans.

The last gathered crop of maize, peas, beans, etc., was the best known for many seasons, and Venezuela this year find itself in position to export beans in considerable quantities. The largest production is of "Tapiramos" or small Lima beans produced mainly near Adicora on the Paraguana Peninsula which is the most productive land in Venezuela in those rare seasons when there is sufficient rainfall.

Usually the price of maize is higher in Venezuela than in the United States, but because of the good crop just gathered and the unusual dearthness in American markets, this condition is now changed. The present local price of 23 bolivars per 100 kilos is equal to \$1.12 per bushel. It is reckoned there is an exportable surplus of perhaps 1000 tons of maize in Venezuela, but as the cost of shipment to New York under present freight tariffs is not less than 50 cents per bushel, such export is commercially impracticable. Exporters are trying to find a market for this maize and have sent samples to France and also to Panama.

OLD FOLKS' HOME SITE SELECTED

TOPEKA, Kan.—Out of the five desirable tracts of valuable farm land offered by the city of Topeka as a site for the location of the Old Folks' and Orphans' home the Knights and Ladies of Security Commission has selected the Martin Hill tract, located west of Gage's Park, and secured options on 300 acres of land, with additional option on 700 acres more which will later be purchased by the society. The 300 acres will be given free, says the Capital.

ARGENTINE LAND DECREE

Letting of State Lands to Be Undertaken — 6177 Acres Offered to Homesteaders for \$84.92 a Year in Rental

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the Bulletin Official of Feb. 12, a decree of the Executive Power amending then existing regulations with respect to the letting of State land was published, says a Commerce Report. The Buenos Aires Standard, in its issue of March 3, 1917, contained the following translation of the salient features of the decree:

"A decree of the Executive Power relating to the letting of land belonging to the Nation has been published. It repeals the decree of the 8th of May, 1915, without prejudice to the rights legitimately acquired by virtue of contracts approved by the Executive Power. The decree of the 8th of November, 1906, making regulations for the land law No. 4167 is declared in force, subject to the modifications made by the new decree. There are offered tenancies "with a precarious character" of the disposable public lands comprised in the law No. 5559 and the reserved lands which the Executive Power may resolve to let, with due regard to the antecedents in every case.

"The respective tenants must pay at once in cash for the measurements ordered of the lands offered by the repeated decree. The respective rents to be made payable by the new decree are to be fixed by the Minister of Agriculture according to the capacity of the land, but no rent must be less than 200 pesos (\$84.92 United States currency) per annum for 2500 hectares (6177 acres).

"The maximum area of land that may be let to any one person or society in the Territory of the Pampa, Rio Negro, Neuquen, Chaco, or Formosa, is declared to be 10,000 hectares, and in the Territory of Chubut or Santa Cruz 20,000 hectares. [The stipulations as to the rent and the extent of the land offered to be let are reasonable, but the condition created of "precarious" tenure is a drawback, and will tend to prevent tenants from effecting improvements on the land.]

"If two or more persons should at the same time solicit the letting of the same lot, or if there shall have been two or more applications for it to the Director-General of Lands and Colonies previously to the new petitions having been submitted to the ministry for adjudication, the persons interested shall be requested to manifest their conformity with the division of the lot into equal and equivalent parts, and should they fail to agree, the adjudication shall be made to the person who offers to pay the highest annual rent.

"The tenants under the law 4167 will be obliged to plant, and preserve in good condition, five, at the least, of useful trees for every 100 hectares, except in cases in which the technical offices report that the land is not adapted to the growth of trees. The allotment of the land granted to the respective tenants will have to be strictly adjusted to the subdivision of the zone, and the area of a fraction will only be modified in the cases mentioned in Article 9 of the decree.

"The period of 90 days is fixed within which the applicants for the letting of land without contracts approved by the Executive Power must manifest their conformity with and agree to abide by the prescriptions of the new decree. At the expiration of that period the Director-General of Lands and Colonies is to 'archive' the petitions, etc., of the applicants for land who shall not have made that manifestation, and is to communicate to the Minister of Agriculture the particulars of the free lots in every zone, in order that it may be resolved in what manner the lots in question are to be offered for letting."

CHELSEA STREET AWARDS ARE MADE

In widening Chelsea Street, Charlestown, from City Square to Foss Street at a cost of \$100,000 the street commissioner has awarded \$79,066.93 to property owners for buildings, the fronts of which will have to be razed. Of the 13 awards made one has been accepted. The 12 other property own-

PERSHING'S MEN IN FRENCH PORT

Report of Their Safe Arrival Relieves Anxiety at Washington — Expedition Marks New Epoch in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Press reports announcing the arrival, at a French port, of the Pershing troops, have relieved War Department officials of anxiety for the safety of this first contingent of troops. It is not permissible to publish the name of the port of their arrival, or to give their numbers, for various reasons.

The landing of United States troops on the European continent for war purposes is an epochal event, in the view of officials, as it is the first time armed forces of this country have landed in the Old World.

While comment is not permissible on the Pershing expedition, it may be said that the press of the United States, or Washington correspondents, at least, have had knowledge of the details concerning the departure of these troops, and have faithfully refrained from publishing any hint of their leaving the shores of the United States.

While the public has not had this information, and while the Government has taken every possible precaution to keep the fact of the departure of the troops secret, it is a fact that German interned sailors in at least one port of the United States had full knowledge of the fact that the troops left, and it is to be presumed fairly that the German Government had similar information.

HIGHLANDERS WOULD RECRUIT IN KILTS

TORONTO, Ont.—The Forty-eighth Highlanders want to go to Chicago to recruit for their overseas service company. An order was issued recently giving permission to Toronto units to cross the line to secure recruits, but the recruiting must be done in mufti, says the Globe. As the kilt and the bagpipes are the great attractions to men with a drop of Scottish fighting blood, the officers of the Forty-eighth want to take full advantage of these things, and are making special efforts to secure permission to go to Chicago in full war paint. The Highlanders believe then can get four or five hundred men in Chicago if they are allowed to go over with their kilted recruiters and pipe band.

They claim the right to do this in view of the fact that Lieut.-Col. Guthrie and his recruits went to Boston and secured 1000 British-born recruits for New Brunswick regiments. Col. Guthrie also got 500 recruits for the Army at the same time.

MELROSE HIGH GRADUATES

MELROSE, Mass.—In Memorial Hall last night 115 high school students received their diplomas. The valedictory was given by Miss Ruth I. Eldredge. Miss Irma Coffen delivered the salutatory and there were essays by Miss Helen Chain and Melvin R. Jenney.

DETROIT ADDS TO HIGH COST

DETROIT, Mich.—Out North Woodward way several of the grocery stores are charging 10 cents for delivery, says the Free Press, and it costs one cent more to have the already wrapped bread bound in grocery store paper if one wishes to carry it home unobtrusively.

CAPTAIN PEABODY RETIRES

By an order issued by Police Commissioner O'Meara and read at roll call last night, Police Capt. Irving A. H. Peabody of Station 3 was retired from the department, at his personal request, after performing active duty for 38 years.

LYNN SHOE SITUATION

LYNN, Mass.—The Chamber of Commerce, through a committee composed of Ralph S. Bauer, H. E. Miller and Charles F. Sprague, made an appeal to the shoe operatives yesterday not to be misled by the claims of their leaders that the 18 factories closed since April 20 are to be reopened soon under the same working conditions that prevailed prior to the shutdown.

PAPER

Wrapping, Bags, Twine
Gummed Tape and
Tying Tape, Tissue, Boxes

Drinking Cups, Ice Cream Boxes,
Sundae Dishes and
All Sanitary Specialties

Andrews Paper Co.

Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

CHILDREN'S SHOE SHOP

Fileene's

High spots for play and Sunday
from the third floor shop



\$1.35 for these tough, wear-resisting play oxfords. The soles are stitched around and around with rope for extra service. Sizes 5 to 11.	\$1 to \$2.50 Ankle ties with strap to prevent slipping. Black kid, patent leather, white canvas, white nubuck. Sizes 2 to 11, \$1 to \$2.50, according to size and kind.	Cool barefoot sandals. Ideal shoes for summer. Sizes 2 to 11, with light turn soles. Sizes 6 1/2 to 11 with heavier welt soles, \$1.50 to \$2.25, according to size.	Oxfords for dress or every day. Black kid or tan calf with light turned soles, \$2 to \$3. With heavier welt soles, \$2.50 to \$3.25.
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(Fileene's mail orders filled third floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

REGULAR ARMY QUOTA SHORT

General Response to President's Call Is Disappointing—Nevada Sets High Mark in Recruiting Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—War Department officials estimated on Wednesday that the Regular Army, with recruiting week half gone, is 50,000 men short of war strength. The returns thus far received show there has been no general response to the President's appeal for volunteers. On Tuesday 28 states reported that they had each secured for the day less than 10 recruits, and three states reported none at all.

It is thought that the appeal for 70,000 volunteers for the Regular Army has failed, not because of any lack of enthusiasm among the people, but because the general impression is that the country is waiting for the selective draft. The opinion is expressed also that most men who would come into the volunteer class enlisted before registration day, in order to have their records show they "went," and were not "sent."

Nevada has set a mark for all the other states, with her total of war volunteers to date exceeding her quota by a ratio of almost four to one. Called upon for 162 men, that State has enlisted 630. Oregon and Utah are running a neck-to-neck race for second place, with their over-enlistment approaching the 200 per cent mark. Down at the other end of the line is Vermont, with only 79 men in a quota of 710.

The percentages of all the states, upon the returns up to Monday night, follow:

Nevada, 388; Oregon, 172; Utah, 172; Wyoming, 153; Montana, 137; Indiana, 129; Idaho, 109; Illinois, 108; Michigan, 105; Nebraska, 97; Pennsylvania, 93; California, 88; Missouri, 86; Kansas, 84; New Jersey, 79; Iowa, 78; Massachusetts, 76; Colorado, 73; New York, 72; Florida, 65; Washington, 64; Minnesota, 62; South Dakota, 61; Ohio, 59; Texas, 59; Georgia, 59; Kentucky, 50; West Virginia, 50; Oklahoma, 49; Delaware, 47; Connecticut, 45; Arizona, 45; Rhode Island, 43; District of Columbia, 42; Tennessee, 39; North Dakota, 39; Louisiana, 38; Maine, 37; New Hampshire, 35; New Mexico, 31; Wisconsin, 29; Maryland, 26; Virginia, 24; Arkansas, 24; Mississippi, 22; North Carolina, 22; South Carolina, 22; and Vermont, 11.

Exemption Regulations

Classes Soon to Be Announced by President—Power of Boards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The regulations governing the exemption of men from military service will be announced soon by the President. In general, the regulations provide rules for exemptions in four classes. They are: Those physically unfit for military service; men employed in war industries; persons of religious beliefs specifically exempted by the Selective Draft Law; men with dependent families who could not be called to the colors without leaving their families dependent upon charity.

The local exemption boards which have already been appointed will pass upon physical qualifications, and will rule on the questions of exemption for religious cause. Appellate exemption boards, one of which is to be appointed for each judicial district, will rule on exemptions for occupational causes. In the case of men employed in war industries, the ruling will be made in Washington.

The date for the drawing of the names of men for the national army probably will be early in July, and the names will be drawn by the Provost Marshal-General here.

CORNELL HAS FEW GRADUATES PRESENT

ITHACA, N. Y.—Only a very small percentage of Cornell University's 900 graduates were present at the forty-ninth annual commencement exercises to receive their diplomas. More than 600 members of the graduating class have left the university to take an active part in the war.

Capt. E. I. Tinkham, who led a contingent made up mostly of Cornell men to the front in France a few weeks ago as the first American armed force, was to have received his diploma. John C. Collier, the Cornell earman and assistant coach, who is president of the senior class, was also absent from the ceremony. Collier is working for the Government at Washington as a ship designer. Other men of the class are in the reserve officers training camps, in France with the ambulance service, in engineering corps, naval coast reserve and other branches of the service. Still others are in the farms of America.

President Schurman announced that he had called Capt. Tinkham as follows: "On this your commencement day the president, the trustees, the faculty and your fellow students send greetings and blessings to you and your fellow Cornellians, and glory in your work on the field of France."

NO PRICE INCREASE FOR MEN'S CLOTHING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Condemnation of clothing manufacturers who are making dealers and public believe that the war is sending cloth prices up was voiced here today by Nathan Lemlein,

member of the board of directors of the National Association of Retail Clothiers. "There has been a small increase in production cost," said Mr. Lemlein, "which has been absorbed by every honest, clothing merchant by a slight decrease in quality, with not one penny's change in price." Mr. Lemlein sees no higher prices for clothes this fall, either.

"Careful survey of the situation," he said, "shows there is a surplus of 300,000,000 pounds of wool now in the country. This should take care of all the Army and Navy needs. The new clip is now coming in for the regular season. At the end of the season we will be getting a new South American clip. Also, the London wool market, though high, is open to American buyers since America entered the war."

CONSPIRACY ON COAL CHARGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Evidence tending to show that the so-called soft coal trust, whose members are now on trial in Federal Court here, conspired to fix war prices to the British Admiralty was introduced today. An extract of a letter from one of the alleged trust's operators to an agent was read into the record, which said it would be better to close the coaling stations at Hampton Roads than cut prices.

Chairman W. W. Willets of the bunker coal committee of the alleged trust testified that at a conference here Nov. 17, 1916, a gentleman's agreement was made to raise the price of bunker coal from \$3.30 a ton to \$5 for foreign trade, including the British admiralty and British merchant shipping. He testified that most of the bunker coal operators under indictment were present.

TRADE BOARD IS ASKED TO EXPLAIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a resolution adopted by the Senate this afternoon, the Federal Trade Commission is requested to explain why it has not formally demanded of the alleged news print paper "trust" that it abandon its practices which the commission in reports has condemned.

The resolution insists that the alleged combination be dissolved or that proceedings against the alleged offenders be instituted in the Federal courts.

Speaking upon the resolution, Senator Reed sharply criticized the Federal Trade Commission for having failed to take summary action against the news print manufacturers. People had been led to believe, he said, that the trade commission would accomplish "great things in restraining combinations," and he wanted to know what it had done.

HOMESTEADERS ARE NOT TO LOSE CLAIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today is considering measures which are designed to afford relief to certain classes of enlisted men. One of the measures provides that men who have mining claims may be permitted to perform military or naval service in lieu of assessment work on their claims.

Another measure is designed to permit homesteaders to engage in military service without losing their claims. These bills disposed of, the House will probably recess today and every subsequent third day, until the Senate passes either the food control bill or the revenue bill. On these days only unanimous consent measures will be taken up.

BOSTON EXPECTS BIG POTATO DROP

Boston wholesale and retail potato dealers, in commenting on the tremendous drop in potato prices in New York from \$2 to \$4 a barrel, say that the local market has not been affected much, up to noon, but that late today or tomorrow a similar drop may come here. One dealer said that he could see no reason for any high prices for potatoes next summer, as the crops were reported better than normal and the demand was not too high. Early today the price was generally at 85 cents a peck for new potatoes. The main reason given for the lower price is the heavy influx of potatoes from the Virginia region and other southern fields.

MR. BIRD OUT OF POLITICS

Reports which have been given publicly in a portion of the press that Charles S. Bird, former leader of the Progressive Party in Massachusetts, is engaged in the formation of a new third party were declared by Mr. Bird in a public statement today to be without foundation. "I am out of politics," the statement continued, "and I am not engaged in promoting any candidate, or any party."

INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House passed the bill already passed by the Senate, to increase the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members and to provide an additional secretary. An amendment to give shippers the right to appeal to the full commission on decisions rendered by a part of the membership was added.

FLAM DISPLAY IS URGED

In public proclamation, issued last night, Mayor Curley asks every citizen of Boston to display a United States flag at his place of business and his home from July 9, the opening day of the Elks' convention, until Aug. 25, the closing of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

NATIONAL GUARD UNITS PREPARE

Final Arrangements for the Mobilization Order in July Are Being Made by the Various Massachusetts Companies

National Guard units throughout Massachusetts are beginning their final preparations to answer the call to mobilize July 15 and 25. Organizations that in ordinary times drill but once a week are now at their armories two and sometimes three times a week with the men coming in voluntarily for individual drill even more frequently.

The men are anxiously awaiting the call that will put them into the field for some practical experience before they embark for service overseas. Recruiting for the guard is nearly finished, as most of the units are well filled.

Officers of the guard will go to Wakefield for five days' instruction in trench building and marksmanship under Lieut.-Col. John T. McAvity and other Canadian Army officers July 5. The election of officers was held by the First Corps Cadets, M. N. G., last night. Two hundred men are needed by this regiment.

Cable, telegraph and radio operators, inside and outside wiremen, electricians, machinists, photographers and men who are familiar with the construction and maintenance of telephone systems are wanted for the Regular Army Signal Corps. Men possessing these qualifications should apply either at the Army tent on the Common or at 3 Tremont Row. Only 30 more men are needed by the Fourth Reserve Engineers Regiment at Barristers Hall, Pemberton Square.

British Veteran in Boston

Colonel Steele to Look After Recruiting at New Mission

Col. St. George L. Steele of the British Army, who has been serving in France as quartermaster general and has seen service with the British Army nearly 40 years, is in Boston representing the British recruiting mission of New York and has been looking over the ground and past work of the Klitties in enlisting British subjects for service overseas. The majority of his time was spent in India and he also took part with the British expedition that fought side by side with the United States forces during the Boxer rebellion in China. Colonel Steele will remain in the city for a short while to see the establishment of the permanent British Recruiting Bureau for New England.

A set of Scottish bagpipes imported from Scotland was presented to Mayor Curley at a celebration in his home last night, by Lieut.-Col. Percy A. Guthrie of the Klitties in appreciation of his assistance in their extensive campaign in this city.

Public Safety Circular

A circular stating briefly the fundamental reason "Why Our Country Asks Us To Fight" has been issued by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to all the local recruiting committees of the subcommittee on recruiting as a means of stimulating enlistments in the Regular Army this week. The War Department is conducting a campaign for 70,000 recruits this week, and Massachusetts has been allotted 1700 as its quota. Local committees throughout the State are assisting the regular recruiting officers in securing enlistments. The committee is also mailing application blanks for admission to membership in the United States Food Administration for the purpose of carrying out the food conservation plans.

Tour of Inspection Begun

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards left Boston this morning for a tour of inspection in Maine and New Hampshire accompanied by Receiver James Hustis of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Capt. John W. Hyatt, Col. Robert L. Howze and Lt.-Col. Harley B. Ferguson. Col. Gonzales S. Bingham will be the new department quartermaster succeeding Col. B. Frank Cheatham, who is now on line duty. Colonel Bingham has been on duty at Omaha, Neb.

Harvard Men May Compete

Members of the Harvard Regiment who so desire may compete for the examination for commissions as second lieutenants in the regular Army. These examinations will be held by the Government in Boston late next month. Fifteen more Yale men arrived for enrollment in the R. O. T. C. yesterday.

Enlistment of Negroes

The question of the enlistment of Negroes in the various branches of the Government service will be taken up by Governor McCall when he arrives in Washington as the result of a conference with a committee of the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League. The committee said that special emphasis should be laid on this as the result of the President's call for 70,000 men for the regular Army this week.

LATE CROPS URGED IN HOME GARDENS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—"I wish to emphasize the fact that too many home gardeners are growing quick, perishable crops, when they should be growing crops that will mature late and which can be carried over for winter without using containers," said Prof. Alva Agee, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, as reported from Palmyra, N. J., by the Public Ledger.

The secretary finds that many commuters in Burlington and Camden counties have planted early crops, not only for themselves, but also a surplus for their neighbors, with the result that truck farmers find their usual local markets very uncertain.

"This condition is putting the farmers up against an unfair competition and is bringing the minimum results to the man who hopes to reduce the cost of living by using his own garden crops on his home table. The truck farmers can sell the perishable produce as cheaply as it can be raised on the average home garden. The point I wish to emphasize is that the home gardener will get the maximum results by planning such staple crops as cabbage, corn, late beans, carrots, parsnips, salsify and potatoes. All these can be carried over for winter, when food prices will be higher and the country will be feeling the pinch of the food shortage."

Secretary Agee suggests that South Jersey housewives purchase garden truck now and begin drying it for winter use by any of the successful home methods of dehydration recommended by the State Department of Agriculture. This is, not only the wisest kind of home economics, but will assist the farmer in selling his surplus production, he says.

NAVAL CADETS TOLD TRUTHS OF WAR CRISIS

(Continued from page one)

own citizens sailing under our own flag. The exigencies of war may be pleaded in extenuation of a hasty and unauthorized act but they cannot cover a systematic and reasoned policy of international outrage. The most peaceful of peoples cannot traffic in the lives of its own citizens with a lawless feudal military oligarchy.

"The German Government has learned what it doubted, that a democracy of 100,000,000 can speak with one accord, when its rights are violated. Blinded by its faith in calculated terrorism under dynastic control, it forgot that this self-governed people has willed beyond revocation by any Hohenzollern that good faith and national honor are above life. The German Government has found that democracy cannot be led to compass its own destruction by tamely submitting to war upon its citizens, even when it is conducted under the guise of peace."

"The American nation has accepted the gauge of battle and the German Government will discover that the lessons it can learn from a nation under self-government aroused in behalf of human rights and national freedom have but just begun."

"There may have been, in the world's history, other graduating exercises as fraught with significance and seriousness as those which have taken place this June throughout our land. I doubt it. My memory of each June is the perennial picture of the shrinking world faced by the omniscient youths armed with a diploma. The newspaper paragrapher counted upon the one season when he could furnish up all his old quips about the youth who went forth to conquer with a book and a college degree. War has laid its hand upon the lips of the scoffer this year. Youth, trained youth, has come into its own."

"The nation has sent its hopes of the present and of the future in those college men who marched to the platforms clad not in the traditional cap and gown, but in the uniforms of the nation's armed services. Youth has heard the call of duty. It has consecrated learning to loyalty. It has offered life for its ideals and pledged service and sacrifice to the last full measure of devotion. The scoff and the materialist are hushed. A wiser, wiser world holds out its hands to youth and asks it to take the guardianship of the hard won heritage of mankind's strivings upward out of tribal darkness and brute made law."

COAL OPERATOR SAYS THERE IS NO SHORTAGE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Francis S. Peabody, the Chicago coal operator who is chairman of the National Defense Council committee on coal production, does not share the Federal Trade Commission's fear of a coal shortage, says the Journal. "The railroads shipped 119,000 carloads more coal in May this year than in May last year," Mr. Peabody said. "The May shipments were 12.4 per cent in excess of those of April, and all the reports so far in June show this month is surpassing May. This indicates there is no danger of the acute coal shortage predicted. The gain of 12.4 per cent of May over April represents a difference of between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons."

CRANBERRY HONEY RAISING PORTLAND, Ore.—The cranberry growers of Clatsop County are making preparations to engage in bee culture as a side line, says the Oregonian. This hot so much on account of the honey, but rather for the help the insects would give the grower during the blossoming season in the pollenization of the blossom. Cranberry honey bids fair to be added to the list of cranberry specialties, which already include cranberry juice, cranberry catsup and cranberry vinegar.

RELATIVES TO BE AIDED

CLEVELAND, O.—Assistance will be extended by the Americanization Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce of Youngstown to bring to this country from Europe dependent friends and relatives of alien-born citizens and of those now seeking citizenship, says the Plain Dealer.

AMUSEMENTS

NANTASKET BEACH STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

The Sign of Service SOCO NY

Motor

A wide variety of mixtures is being sold under the name "gasoline." The best way to be sure that the gasoline you buy measures up to qual-



Gasoline

ity standards is to buy from the dealers listed below. They sell only SOCO NY—uniform, pure, powerful. Look for the Red, White and Blue So-Co-ny Sign

The Sign of a Reliable Dealer

DEALERS WHO SELL SOCO NY MOTOR GASOLINE

- BOSTON**
Aberdeen Garage, 20 Aberdeen St.
Auto Sales Co., Inc., 112 Worcester St.
Armory Garage, 57 Ferdinand St.
Bar State Tire Co., 32 Columbus Ave.
Basson, George R., 31 Stanhope St.
Buck Boston Co., 97 Massachusetts Ave.
Busby Motor Sales Co., 297 Beacon St.
Becker-Stutz Auto Co., 677 Beacon St.
Brattin, M. A., 122 Cummington St.
Brown, J. W. Co., 109 St. James St.
Beacon Hill Garage, 12-16 Garden St.
Schuman Garage Co., 570 Commonwealth St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 80 Jersey St.
Cadillac Auto Co. of Boston, 904 Commonwealth Ave.
Chandler Motors of New England, 31 Irvington St.
Chardon St. Garage, 24 Chardon St.
Duggan, John M., 10 East Concord St.
Franklin Motor Car Co., 616 Commonwealth Ave.
Flinders, C. H., 108 West Brookline St.
Garford Motor Truck Co., 900 Commonwealth Ave.
Grogan, R. H., Cummington St.
Grow, George W., 321 Columbus Ave.
Granstien, Leon, Huntington Ave.
Granstien, Leon, Park Square.
Tenley Kimball Co., 622 Beacon St.
Hall, Marshall B., 17 Clarendon St.
Hall, Marshall B., 207 Northampton St.
Hall, Marshall B., 731 Boston St.
Hennings, W. F., 12 Hancock St.
Henshaw, Burt C., 670 Commonwealth Ave.
Hart, A. T. Co., Inc., 650 Beacon St.
Hansen, A. L., 55 Rickerstaff St.
Hawley-Cowan Co., 140 Newbury St.
Interstate-Boston Co., 157 Massachusetts Ave.
Jackson Motor Car Co., 1100 Commonwealth Ave.
Jenkins, D. F., 5 St. James St.
Judd, J. L., 685 Beacon St.
Keller-Sprundell Motor Truck Co., 555 Commonwealth Ave.
Kenmore Garage, Commonwealth Ave.
King Motors, Inc., 450 Beacon St.
Ladd, George E., 396 Columbus Ave.
Lafine Company, W. 7, 708 Beacon St.
Lincoln Motor Co., 598 Commonwealth Ave.
Longwood Garage, 142 St. Mary's St.
Maguire, J. W. Co., 745 Boylston St.
Maguire, J. W. Co., 80 Harvard St.
Massachusetts Auto Club, 190 Stuart St.
McCarthy-Meyer Co., 10 Hancock St.
Moore, Blakes & White, 35 Stanhope St.
Motor Car Service Co., 108 Newbury St.
Motor Mart Garage, Park Square.
Munson Garage, 11 Munson St.
New England Auto Co., 60 Brookline Ave.
Noyes-Buck Co., 17 Lawton St.
O'Leary Auto Co., 60 Stanhope St.
Patterson-Detroit Co. of N. E., 109 St. James St.
Patterson Lubricating Co., 114 Broad St.
Recent Garage, 420 Center St.
Robert's Garage Co., Inc., 320 Newbury St.
Rockett Taxi Motor Co., 140 Stuart St.
Rockwell, C. P., Inc., 640 Commonwealth Ave.
Signal Motor Truck Co., 940 Commonwealth Ave.
Smith, Bryant G. & Sons, Inc., 691 Beacon St.
Snow-Coombs & McBeath, Inc., 142 St. Mary's St.
Somerset Garage, 35 Millard St.
White Co., The, 341 Newbury St.
White, George R., 14 Aberdeen St.
Wing, Frank E., 502 Commonwealth Ave.
- ALLSTON**
Ideal Garage Co., Inc., 4 Glenville Terrace
Ogilman, Bertha R., 32 Franklin St.
Timmons, Arthur, 45 Brighton Ave.
Travis Repair Co., 318 Lincoln St.
Union Square Garage, 73 Hano St.
- ATLANTIC**
Fratus, Joseph, 304 Hancock St.
- BELMONT**
Dunford, Isaac, 565 Concord Ave.
Forsythe & Mickelson, Pleasant St.
- BRIGHTON**
Anthony & Pilling, 208 Washington St.
Brighton Center Garage, 381 Market St.
Burke, L. E., 30 North Harvard St.
McVey, T. H., 25 Market St.
Moore, William A., Oak Square.
Rowe Contracting Co., Washington St.
- BROOKLINE**
Reconfield Garage, Regent Circle.
Brandon Garage, 648 Washington St.
Chestrut Hill Garage, 160 Commonwealth Ave.
Coolidge Corner Garage, 29 Marion St.
Corey Road Garage, 112 Corey Road.
Duggins Garage, 140 St. James St.
Fleming, John, 67 Washington St.
Hill, H. B., 14 Sheafe St.
Hume Carriage Co., Inc., 925 Commonwealth Ave.
Mason, E. B., 31 Harris St.
Miller, G. M., 20 Washington St.
Park Garage, 30 Washington St.
Regent Circle Garage, 300 Tappan St.
Stoner, George H., 11 Pearl St.
Turner's Garage, 42 Appleton Ave.
- CAMBRIDGE**
Acme Garage, 295 Prospect St.
Barber, E. F., 100 Vassar St.
Broadway Garage, 464 Broadway.
Brooks, W. F., 383 Mt. Auburn St.
Buck Boston Co., 97 Massachusetts Ave.
Cambridge Coach Co., 35 Church St.
Cambridge Motor Co., 105 Massachusetts Ave.
Central Garage, 380 Green St.
Chevrolet Motor Co., 38 & Lenthall Bldg.
Columbia Garage, 167 Columbia St.
Costa, J. A., 217 Prospect St.
Denn Garage, 307 Harvard St.
Ford Motor Company, Charles River Road.
Galvin's Garage, 30 Boylston St.
Harvard Auto Company, 1230 Massachusetts Ave.
Harvard Square Garage, Dunster & Mt. Auburn St.
Henderson Bros., 200 Massachusetts Ave.
Hendley Kimball Co., 127 Vassar St.
Imman Square Garage, 1296 Cambridge St.
Irving, S. R., 101 Concord Ave.
Lachure Garage, 920 Cambridge St.
Mack Motor Truck Co., 185 Massachusetts Ave.
McIntyre, J. D., 12 Belmont St., Watertown.
McIntyre, J. D., 100, 20 Green St.
McLaughlin, W. H., 29 Greenwood Ave.
Mitchell-Lucas Motor Co., Harvard St.
N. E. Auto Service Co., 500 Massachusetts Ave.
New Oxford Garage, 6 Rutland St.
Newtowne Garage, Inc., 817 Somerville Ave.
Olenchuk Company of B. S., 17 Lansdowne St.
Parry, Mrs. S. Lea, 115 Washington St.
Porter Station Garage, Inc., Somerville Ave.
Reed, A. B., 15 White St.
Richdale Garage, Richdale Ave.
Sanderson, E. P., 21 Vassar St.
Sanderson, M. H., 20 Elm St.
Sawyer, E. D., 24 Cambridge St.
Smith, F. S., 71 Amherst St.
Storer, F. A. Co., Inc., 41 West St.
University Garage, 970 Massachusetts Ave.
- CHARLESTOWN**
Charlestown Auto Station, J. W. Harding, Prop., 418 Main St.
Cummings Bros., 10 Chambers St.
- CHELSEA**
Broadway Garage, Wm. Eburne, Jr., Mgr., 17 Fourth St.
Central Garage, Inc., J. J. Hyman, Treas., 37 Fourth St.
Chelsea Garage, W. S. Fracker, Prop., 167 Parkway.
Chelsea Motor Mart, Gale Bros., Props., 115 Washington Ave.
Colonial Garage, J. H. Malone, Prop., 245 Webster St.
Yarls, H., 31 Park St.
- DEPHAM**
Ray State Garage & Auto Parts, 851 Washington St.
Conley, Mrs. Margaret, Bridge St.
White, W. W., 357 Washington St.
- DORCHESTER**
Ashmont Garage, 551 Talbot Ave.
Centre St. Garage, 150 Centre St.
Columbia Road Garage, 330 Columbia Road.
Cutter, W. Bowman, 1833 Dorchester Ave.
Dorchester Yacht Club, 320 Freeport St.
Genera Ave. Garage, 40 Geneva Ave.
Grange Ave. Garage, 17 Granite Ave.
Harvard Garage Co., 18 Harvard Ave.
Henry, M. J., 1140 Washington St.
Lyons, Jas. T., 117 Freeport St.
Mahoney, J. J., Cor. Morton & Blue Hill Ave.
Saville Hill Yacht Club, 347 Hill St.
Simpson, John, 862 Blue Hill Ave.
Stanley Garage Co., 20 Hancock St.
Tubman Corner Garage, 610 Columbia Road.
Wainwright's Garage, 288 Minot St.
Weaver, W. S., 20 Branch St.
- EAST BOSTON**
Beaumont Auto Sta., W. L. Turner, Prop., 677 Bennington St.
Cruz, J. A., 7 Valley St.
Ford Service Sta., Jos. Hicks, Prop., 432 Bennington St.
Orient Auto Station, T. R. Rawson, Prop., Orient Heights.
Orient Heights Yacht Club, Bayswater St.
Sumner St. Garage, J. Raeh, Prop., 141 Sumner St.
- EVERETT**
Brown, C. H., 193 Elm St.
Burnside, W. M., 18 Everett St.
Everett Square Garage, 345 Broadway.
Kittredge, F. A., 1833 Broadway.
McDevitt, J. F., Cor. Elm St. & Woodlawn Ave.
Mystic Garage, 24 Mystic Ave.
National Garage, Inc., Corey St.
Pierkins, C. E., 305 Broadway.
Pierotti & Sons, M., 352 Main St.
- FORSYTH HILLS**
Brady, P. J., 91 Morton St.
- HYDE PARK**
Hyde Park Garage, 1220 Hyde Park Ave.
Norfolk Garage, Dana St.
- JAMAICA PLAIN**
Beaufort Garage, 420 Center St.
Columbia Garage, 420 So. Huntington Ave.
Glen Road Garage, 3330 Washington St.
Kedzie, Robert, 804 Center St.
Woodbourne Auto Station, Hyde Park Ave.
Yull, B. W., 139 Marlborough St.
- MALDEN**
Malden Garage, 157 Eastern Ave.
Maplewood Garage, Inc., 708 Salem St.
Morton & Co., Mountain Ave.
Parks-Osgood Co., Inc., 259 Washington St.
Reid Contracting Co., Salem St.
Samson, Wm. F., 1 Winter St.
Shepard, Henry, 108 Cross St.
Summit St. Garage, 40 Summer St.
Terminal Garage, 339 Main St.
West End Garage, 50 Commercial St.
Wetgreen, J., Center St.
- MATTAPAN**
Blue Hill Ave. Garage, 1500 Blue Hill Ave.
Downey, Julia N., Cor. Almont & Walk Hill St.
Ford, J. J., Cor. Harvard & Walk Hill St.
Mattapan Sq. Garage, 1619 Blue Hill Ave.
Speedway Garage, 1104 Blue Hill Ave.
- MEDFORD**
Central Garage, 127 Middlesex Ave.
Emerson, Rudolph, 404 St.
Flynn, J. J., 127 Mystic Ave.
Main Street Garage, 308 Main St.
Medford Hillside Garage, 304 Boston Ave.
Medford Square Garage, Riverside Ave.
Palmer, E. W. Co., 582 Boston Ave.
Park Street Garage, 181 Park St.
Southern, F. H., Riverside Ave.
Tufts Square Garage, 8 Morton Ave.
- MILTON**
Blenkhorn, G. A., 506 Randolph Ave.
Milton Auto Service Co., 50 Adams St.
- NEPONSET**
Lawley, Geo. & Son Corp.
- REARVILLE**
Readville Garage, Frank Kunkle, Prop., Wolcott St.
- REVERE**
Keystone Garage, A. H. Curtis, Prop., Green St.
Lincoln Park Garage, Coat & Chase, Props., Beachmont.
Norris Garage, J. D. MacLennan, Prop., Ocean Ave.
Shirley, J. D., 127 Main St.
Ocean Pier Garage, R. Thornton, Prop., Ocean Pier.
Park Square Garage, G. M. Horner, Prop., 164 Kimball Ave.
Waldron Curtis Co., Shirley St. & Otis St.
- ROSLINDALE**
Abern, D. J., 4030 Washington St.
Roslindale Garage, 810 Roberts St.
- ROXBURY**
Beacon Auto Machine Co., 21 Hampshire St.
Cutter, W. Bowman, 2370 Washington St.
Dudley Garage, 330 Dudley St.
Dudley Hardware Co., 102 Dudley St.
Federal Oil Co., 950 Massachusetts Ave.
Humboldt Garage, 128 Humboldt Ave.
Lassier, J. E., 218 Heath St.
Lincoln Motor Co., 35 Walther St.
Lyons, J. B. & Son, 35 Worthington St.
Maywood Garage Co., 18 Maywood St.
Olson's Garage, 14 Walnut Ave.
Roxbury Hardware Co., 314 Roxbury St.
- SOMERVILLE**
Atlantic Motor & Supply Co., College Ave.
Auto Parts & Tire Co., 62 Prospect St.
Avres, Harold W., 535 Highland St.
Boven, J. W., Bear 14 Broadway.
Bowley, C. R., 16 Thorndike St.
Carter's Auto Co., Bear 36 Holland St.
Clark, W. L., 240 Pearl St.
Davis Square Auto Station, 57 Day St.
Flagg, Mrs. M. E., 127 Medford St.
Gallagher, J. E., 22 Marshall St.
Hill-Mitchell Co., Inc., 237 Medford St.
Houston, David, Jaques St.
Knowles, H. F., 127 Pearson Road.
Mystic Ave. Garage, Mystic Ave.
Prospect Garage, Prospect St.
Somerville Garage, 230 Broadway.
Teale Square Garage, 12 Newbury St.
Winslow Ave. Garage, 84 Winslow Ave.
- SOUTH BOSTON**
Adams Express Co., 30 Dorchester Ave.
City Point Garage, 634 East 4th St.
Columbia Yacht Club, Strandway.
New England Iron Works Co., 24 Fargo St.
Richmond Garage & Motor Co., 137 I St.
South Bay Garage, 400 Dorchester Ave.
- WEST ROXBURY**
MacKenzie, John, 174 Sterling St.
Peterson, Chas. L., 3175 Washington St.
West Roxbury Auto Service Co., Lgrange St.
West Roxbury Garage, 119 Park St.
- WINTHROP**
Beacon Garage, J. A. W. Silver, Prop., 531 Shirley St.
Cottage Park Garage, W. H. Wyman, Prop., Cottage Park.
Cottage Park Yacht Club, Cottage Park.
Matthews, I. W., 48 Revere St.
McIntyre, C. E., 14 Revere St.
Orcutt, L. M., Point Shirley.
Pleasant Park Yacht Club, Pleasant St.
Porter Stable & Garage Co., Harrow & Kenney, Props., 2 Shirley St.
Winthrop Auto Co., G. H. Russell, Prop., Main & Winthrop St.
Winthrop Garage,

ROMAN CATHOLIC DEMANDS GROW

Large Amount of Public Funds Turned Over to Support of Sectarian Institutions by Cook County, Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The sums that Roman Catholic institutions have received from Cook County and the city of Chicago are matters of public record. Most of the figures presented herewith are taken from a report made to the Methodist ministers of Chicago by the Rev. W. S. Fleming, head of the Methodist charity work in Chicago, who made a study of annual reports, etc., over a number of years for the purpose. Mr. Fleming reports to his colleagues that from 1905 to 1915, inclusive, nine Roman Catholic institutions in Cook County received public funds from Cook County amounting to \$1,056,481.97. He did not try to go back of 1905, or to figure the total received by the Roman Catholic Church from county and city combined.

Recent figures are sufficient to indicate the practice and point out the extent to which it has been growing in this community. For the year 1915 these nine Roman Catholic institutions received from Cook County the following sums:

Katharine Kaspar Industrial School for Girls, 2001 Devon Avenue, Chicago, \$30,500; Kettler Manual Training School for Boys, 2001 Devon Avenue, Chicago, Illinois Technical School for Colored Girls, 4910 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, \$17,843; Lisle Manual Training School for Boys, Lisle, Ill., \$9,500; Lisle Industrial School for Girls, Lisle, Ill., \$9,500; Polish Manual Training School for Boys, Park Ridge, Ill., \$24,000; St. Hedwig's Industrial School for Girls, Park Ridge, Ill., \$27,000; Chicago Industrial School for Girls, Des Plaines, Ill., \$48,339; St. Mary's Manual Training School for Boys, Des Plaines, Ill., \$54,265.33. Total, \$246,447.33.

The legal attacks on the county payments were started early in 1916. Before they began, the county board had appropriated for 1916 for these same Roman Catholic institutions \$250,900. Legal difficulties interposing, the appropriation for 1917 was cut to \$151,500 and one school was dropped.

Just one Protestant sectarian institution in this time, from 1905 to 1915, received funds from the public treasury. This was the Lutheran Cook County Kinderheim. From 1911, when it was incorporated, to 1915, when it dissolved through pressure brought against it from within the Lutheran Church, the Kinderheim received \$13,387.59 from Cook County. No other Protestant sectarian institutions (beside the Lutheran) have received public money from Cook County, or from the city, for that matter, since 1905, reports the Rev. Mr. Fleming. His investigation does not go back of that year on this point.

Charles S. McNett, the attorney who won the Circuit Court decision against payments to the Roman Catholic Chicago Industrial School for Girls, is inclined to question the Glenwood Manual Training School for Boys as a Congregational sectarian institution, but there is a very apparent doubt among ministers on this score. The superintendent of the Glenwood school tells this bureau that the school is absolutely nonsectarian, that the religious teaching is entirely nondenominational, that he knows that two members of his board are Congregationalists, but doesn't know what church the rest belong to, and that he has Roman Catholics among his employees and Jews, Roman Catholics and Protestants among the boys, and that no attempt is made to interfere with or dictate the worship of any. It is, therefore, apparent that the only Protestant sectarian institutions in Chicago or the county today in line for public money are the Addison Manual Training School for Boys and the Addison Industrial School for Girls, Lutheran. These institutions, chartered within the last year or two, are alleged to be in substance the Lutheran Kinderheim, chartered in 1910 and dissolved in 1915 or 1916, cropping up in another location. These two schools were on the list of the county board for an appropriation this year of \$50,000 each, but payment has been withheld through the legal action that has tied up the payments to Roman Catholic institutions getting money from the county were only two in number. These were the Chicago Industrial School for Boys, chartered in 1885, and St. Mary's Manual Training School for Boys, chartered 1883. Its companion institution at Des Plaines. When the Lutheran institution began to get public funds, the Roman Catholics went to the Lutherans, so Mr. Fleming has it on the authority of men very prominent in the Lutheran church, and the Roman Catholics said, "In substance, it is reported: 'Now let's stand together and get what we can.'"

Whether or not Mr. Fleming has been rightly informed as to the Romanist intent to become bold under cover of a Protestant institution, the fact remains that since 1911 seven additional Roman Catholic institutions have come in for funds from the county treasury. The receipts of public money by these Roman Catholic institutions went from \$26,000 in 1911 to \$246,447.33 in 1915. Mr. Fleming's report says, "The number of children in the Romanist institutions increased from 571 in 1911 to 1926 in 1915. That is to say, while the number of children increased in this period 377 per cent, the receipt of public funds increased 654 per cent. The

past year the number of children in the Roman Catholic institutions is reported to have fallen off somewhat with the decline of public funds.

Of the total amount of public money spent for the care of dependent children in Cook County, the Roman Catholic institutions appear to have been getting pretty near the bulk of it. The total for the purpose spent by the county in 1915 was \$302,100.68, and of this the Roman Catholic institutions got \$246,447.33. None of the remainder went to any Protestant sectarian institution except the Lutheran one already mentioned.

Mr. Fleming, who, as director of the Chicago Methodist Charities, is familiar with the costs of institutional work, adds that of the support of these Roman Catholic institutions, the bulk is supplied by the public money.

So much for the practice in Cook County of the use of public funds for sectarian purposes. In the city of Chicago, the House of the Good Shepherd has been receiving public money since 1869 or 1870. It gets half the fines levied in certain cases. Attorney McNett states that he has checked up on the sums the House of the Good Shepherd has received in this manner, and that it comes to \$186,000. This institution is also paid for the care of certain persons sent there by the city. Deserted children picked up in the city are sent to the Catholic St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. For many years this institution has been getting \$12,000 a year from the city.

REAL ESTATE

The Charlestown Gas & Electric Company has taken title to a group of frame dwellings at 87-89-91-97 and 99 Arlington Street, also at 1-3 and 5 Fred Street, Charlestown, the same being parcels purchased by Samuel T. Harris from time to time during the last few months, and are now transferred by him to the purchasers. The property includes 10,003 square feet of land valued by the assessors at \$4100, and including buildings \$12,100.

Another transaction in Charlestown property has been closed, and deeds gone to record whereby Garrett J. Riorden et al. and Della A. Riorden, trustee, sell to Frederick Carlo a group of frame buildings at 86 to 90 Medford Street, taxed on a valuation of \$11,700, and \$2300 of this amount is carried on 4102 square feet of land.

The same grantors also sold to Frederick Carlo a brick house and 2300 square feet of land at 39 Union Street, assessed for \$5000, of which \$2300 is land value.

The same grantors sold another parcel of improved property to Ernest A. Thompson, situated at 70-72 Tremont Street, Charlestown, consisting of two frame house and 3020 square feet of land. This estate is assessed for \$5500, which includes \$1400 on the land.

SALE IN BRIGHTON

Lizzie R. Pillsbury et al. sold to William Goday a frame dwelling at 7-9 Ascot Street, Brighton. The property is assessed for \$3600, which includes \$600 carried in the 1916 square feet of land.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

Title to the 2½-story frame dwelling at 25 Gaston Street, Roxbury, owned by Hyman Kaplan, has been purchased by Lena Edelstein. There is a land area of 5000 square feet, valued at \$2000, which is made a part of the \$7000 assessment.

Final papers have this day been passed from Honora M. Killen to Anna A. Schultz, in the sale of the frame house and frame stable, located at 39 Houghton Street, Dorchester. There is a taxed valuation of \$2600, which includes \$700 on 4571 square feet of land.

NORTH AND WEST ENDS

Papers have just gone to record in the purchase of the five-story brick house and 2180 square feet of land at 431 to 439 Hanover Street, North End. The property is assessed for \$30,800 and \$21,800 of this amount is land value. P. Robert Greene et al. are the purchasers, and Thomas O'Neill is the grantor.

Property in the West End changing hands today, consists of a four-story brick house and 800 square feet of land, situated 238 Chambers Street, corner of Auburn Street, assessed for \$8800 of this amount \$2800 applies on the land. Esther Freedman conveyed to Israel M. Millmeister.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Ellery St., 60, Ward 11: Peninsular Family Laundry, W. F. Kearns Co., brick laundry.
Dunster Road, 111, Ward 22: C. R. Rackemann et al.; frame garage.
West Second St., 395, Ward 9: Joseph Kendrick; alter store and dwelling.
Massachusetts Ave., 941, Ward 12: City Laundry Company; alter laundry.
Taylor St., 108, Ward 20: T. T. Stearns Company; alter store.
Union St., 31-35, Ward 5: Walker, Pratt Company, alter mercantile.

QUINCY HIGH SCHOOL

QUINCY, Mass.—There were 165 students in the graduating class of the Quincy High School, which held exercises last night. Five of the number appeared in the United States national uniform. The address to the graduates was by Robert O. Harris, and the diplomas were presented by Mayor Joseph L. Whitton.

EXPORTS TO GERMANY

Consular reports from Copenhagen, Denmark, say that according to figures furnished a Copenhagen publication the exports of pork and lard from Denmark to Germany for 1916 amounted to 28,500 tons and of conserved meats 14,000 tons.

LODGE ATTACKS "DRY" AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge member of the Finance Committee this afternoon opened the attack on the dry amendment as adopted by the Senate Agricultural Committee to the administration Food Bill.

He urged that instead there should be substituted legislation which would prevent the further manufacture of distilled spirits and would result in the commandeering of all spirits in bond, but which would permit further manufacture of beers and wines.

NO ANTISECT BILL OPPONENTS

(Continued from page one)

Since 1869, the Commonwealth has been appropriating funds for the use of this institution. In 1912 the Legislature agreed to give \$50,000 annually for five years; also, it agreed to extend this appropriation for five years more provided the institute raised \$350,000 among its alumni and friends. The institute has more than fulfilled its part of the bargain, said Professor Coombs, and he understands the State is under obligations to give the institute \$50,000 annually for five years beginning with 1917. The Lomasney amendment would appear to remove the obligation of the State.

Questioned by Messrs. Pelletier and Lomasney, members of the committee, Professor Coombs said that there were about 12 members at present on the governing board of the institute, that the charter provided that one must be a member of the State Board of Education, that the mayor of Worcester shall be included and that there shall be a Unitarian, a Baptist and a Congregational minister. There was no Sunday meeting, no religious teaching and no religious service other than that of a branch of the Y. M. C. A., which has quarters in the gymnasium.

There were about 550 students at the last year's session of the institute, about three-fifths of them being residents of Massachusetts. These young men were largely from families not abundantly supplied with money and most of them were working their way through school. In return for the State aid, the institute provided 80 free half-scholarships, valued at \$75 each, which were distributed among the senatorial districts of the State. Professor Coombs believed many students would be seriously handicapped, and some would have to forgo their course of instruction, if the free scholarships were discontinued.

There being no other speakers in opposition to the Lomasney amendment and none in opposition to the Anderson and the George anti-sectarian amendments, the hearing on these three propositions was declared closed.

J. M. Foster of Cambridge, secretary of the National Reform Association, spoke briefly for an amendment proposed by him to state in the Bill of Rights that God is the source of all authority and the Bible is the source of all law.

Chairman Curtis said that Mr. Donnelly of Lawrence had been notified to appear if he desired to speak on his amendment to prohibit appropriation of public funds to any private educational institution. He was not present and the hearing on this amendment was closed.

Suffrage Hearing Postponed

Owing to lack of attendance the Constitutional Convention committee on suffrage, which had advertised a hearing in the basement of the east wing, adjourned to July 5 at 2 p. m. None of the public and only two or three of the committee were present. The advertised hearing of the committee on social insurance was not held because none of the committee appeared and the messenger in charge of the room reached the conclusion that the "Thursday" for the hearing was next week, not this.

When the committee on public affairs began its advertised hearing one representative of the public was present, former Attorney-General Thomas J. Boynton. Later two other men came, one of them being Joseph P. Lyons to represent the city government of Boston. The other appeared to constitute the general public. Mr. Boynton supported the amendment which he had submitted, namely, that "the Commonwealth, and the cities and towns therein, or either or any of them, may be authorized by statute to buy and sell any or all kinds of merchandise and commodities."

Chairman George W. Anderson of the committee called attention to the fact that it was not for the committee to consider matters of legislation, but only of constitutional quality.

Mr. Anderson called attention to an article prepared by Edward A. Adler, a law and historical student, formerly in Boston, bringing out the statement that the National Government now has the right to fix prices on the State governments have always had, and have never lost. Mr. Adler's researches, he said, have brought out the point that the distinction between public and private property is not as broad as it is assumed to be in modern legislation, but that it is rather an artificial distinction which is gradually becoming less.

Joseph Lyons appeared by a five to three vote of the Boston City Council to represent the city in support of a proposed amendment authorizing the Legislature to empower the Governor, the mayors of cities and selectmen of towns, through the State or local boards of health, when public necessity in their judgment warrants, to seize such food supplies as they may find in their jurisdiction and sell the same to the inhabitants for reasonable prices, the owners to be entitled to recover from the party mak-

ing the seizure at a reasonable price. He put his argument on the same ground as the taking of land by the public under the right of eminent domain. If there is eminent domain in land for the public necessities, he argued, so there must be eminent domain in food supplies for the public good when this is an emergency. He would have the constitutional authority limited to necessities of life.

Mr. Higney of Boston, a member of the convention, spoke for his similar amendment which mentioned fuel and coal yards, market places or public distribution stations and any and all kinds of foodstuffs and other commodities of life, the supplies to be purchased by the public for sale to the people or others, at cost, at less than cost, or at a profit.

Recount of State Urged

Choate-Jennings Contest for Delegate Has Hearing

Organized labor was well represented today at the hearing before the election laws committee of the Constitutional Convention, when the contested case of Patrick H. Jennings against Charles H. Choate was given a hearing.

John J. Walsh represented Mr. Jennings and he argued that there should be a recount of all the votes cast in the State, the contestants having been candidates on the at-large ticket. He called attention to numerous discrepancies in various sections and believed that these warranted a full retabulation.

The committee members desired that specific instances of mistake be noted and that the recount be confined to those districts named. Mr. Walsh said that the tabulations and retabulations already made were sufficient to cast doubt on the correctness of the announced vote for the entire State. This is especially true, he continued, because some of the ballots in the original count show signs of erasures.

W. F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union; James T. Moriarty, J. Walter Mullen, Patrick H. Jennings, the contestant, and Henry Sterling supplemented Mr. Walsh's remarks, and all urged a recount of the vote for the entire State.

The committee has taken the matter under advisement.

Judicial Procedure Committee

Judge Joseph Murley of the East Boston Court and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, before the committee on judicial procedure today, advocated an amendment to prevent statements made by persons accused of crime being used against them unless they be warned in advance of the intention to use them.

Mr. Murley said that his experience on the bench and in the practice of law had shown him that some such provision is necessary to protect the rights of accused persons.

Delegate Daniel A. Martin of Holyoke advocated the adoption of a resolution authorizing the State to pay the costs of trying persons who are acquitted of crimes or misdemeanors.

OPPONENTS TO THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM

Robert M. Washburn and Other Speakers Appear Before Convention Committee

Attendance at the hearing on the initiative and referendum amendment was eight when the Constitutional Convention committee resumed its session today, but the number increased to about 100 later at the maximum. William N. Osgood of Lowell urged the committee to remember that the real proposition was direct legislation by the people. He did not regard the change as contrary to representative government and dwelt upon the success of the method in Switzerland.

James A. Sanborn said that the initiative was a detriment to his native State of Ohio; also that the people did not know what they were doing when they voted for this convention, which he had opposed.

John T. Wheelwright said that the purpose of the change was to reduce the power of the Legislature and to substitute an artificial public opinion for well-balanced legislative opinion.

Francis N. Balch of Boston, a member of the convention, caused a very sharp discussion by his proposition that he should support a reference of the question to the people, there were a State commission to decide, first, before any question were submitted to popular vote, that it was clearly and briefly expressed, without bias, that there was great public interest in it and that it was essential to the public welfare.

This led to discussion of the function of the convention, whether it should submit propositions it did not believe in to the people. He held that it was for the convention to submit only such measures as it believed for the public welfare, no matter if it believed that the people would adopt a proposition dangerous to the general good.

Chairman Cummings of the committee made the point that the theory of Government is that the people are competent to pass upon any and all constitutional questions as well as any constitutional convention.

Robert M. Washburn said he had been unable to swallow the initiative and referendum, though he had tried. He reflected upon the Senate as under the control of the corporations, and characterized the Walker pamphlet on the reform as putting the argument on the sole point that the people want the amendment. He dwelt upon the double safeguards for the Constitution under the present system of amendment and held positively that the convention ought not to submit the amendment to the people unless it were convinced that it would be for the public welfare.

COAL PRICE TO BE FIXED

Operators Committee Agrees to Establishment of Maximum Rate — Production During War to Be Stimulated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal operators and members of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defense today reached an agreement to fix a maximum price for coal, effective on July 1. A price will be submitted by the operators, but the maximum price will be fixed finally by the Secretary of the Interior, the Federal Trade Commission and the coal committee of the Council of National Defense, according to the plan agreed to.

However, the Federal Trade Commission, which has not taken part in the operators' and Defense Council meetings, still must agree to the plan. At a meeting of several hundred coal operators held today, presided over by F. S. Peabody, chairman of the Defense Council coal committee, resolutions were offered for appointment of a committee of seven for each coal-producing state and an additional committee of seven appointed by the representatives of the anthracite industry in attendance at the convention. These committees will confer with the Secretary of the Interior, the Trade Commission and the Defense Council coal committee to stimulate production and distribution.

The committees of coal operators, it was resolved further, will report cost and conditions regarding the production of coal in each district.

The operators' committees were clothed by the resolution with discretionary authority to assent to such maximum prices for coal f. o. b. on cars at the mines in the various districts as may be named by the Secretary of the Interior, the Trade Commission and the Defense Council coal committee.

It was also resolved that the several states represented at the convention present to the Government proposals of the price to be fixed. The committee authorized the Government representatives named forthwith to issue a statement fixing a tentative maximum price at which coal shall be sold after July 1 and until a fair and reasonable price is fixed by the Government.

In connection with today's coal price developments wide circulation was given a report that the Attorney-General had communicated to operators his attitude and the Department of Justice attitude relative to their price fixing proposals and any application the Sherman Antitrust Law might have thereto.

SHIPPING NEWS

Swordfish, mackerel and groundfish were included in receipts landed at South Boston today. Wholesale prices were lower than Wednesday's figures, which dealers explained by saying the demand was lighter today. Receipts were lighter, also. Swordfish, arrivals: Ella M. Doughty 55 fish, and Viking 47 fish, selling at 22 cents per pound wholesale. The schooner Harmony brought 35,000 pounds large and medium sized fresh mackerel to the pier from the South, selling to dealers at 11½ cents per pound. Groundfish arrivals: Schooners Pauline 18,000 pounds, W. H. Rider 24,200, Henrietta 110,000, W. H. Moody 29,200 and Commonwealth 20,700. The Henrietta also had 700 halibut. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.50@5, steak cod \$8.75@9, market cod \$4.25@4.50, pollock \$5@5.50, large hake \$6 and small hake \$4.

Tilfish were landed at New York by two vessels, the Frances S. Grueby having 40,000 pounds, and Stranger 20,000, it was reported here today. Wholesale prices were quoted as six cents per pound.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Muriel 22,000 pounds halibut, 18,000 salt cod, 3000 salt halibut, Arcthusa 200,000 pounds salted cod, Georgian with salted fish from Portland, Arabia 150,000 fresh fish, and two arrivals late Wednesday as follows: Georgia 36 barrels salted mackerel and British schooner Levine from Digby, N. S., with salted cod.

Charles L. McInnis, gun pointer on the steamer Mongolia, and one of the men who fired the shot from that steamer sinking a U-boat last April, arrived in Boston yesterday. In his opinion there was no doubt that the submarine was destroyed, as the second shot knocked the periscope off the vessel. The steamer waited long enough for the U-boat to reappear, but the only thing that came to the surface, said Mr. McInnis, was a lot of oil, probably from the sunken submarine.

United States immigration officials at Boston began investigation today of the reported escape of four Bravas while waiting embarkation at New Bedford last evening. A total of 51 were sent from Boston Wednesday afternoon to be deported as illiterates on the schooner Bertha D. Nickerson, sailing from New Bedford for the Cape Verde Islands. The vessel is to take back 40 others, detained on another schooner at New Bedford, in addition to the 51 from Boston. Search is being made for the four who were reported to have escaped from the pier shed where they were quartered during the night.

Changes in regulations governing visiting to the interned Germans at Gallipoli Island were announced today by local United States immigration of-

icials. Hereafter, visiting will be allowed on only one day each week, and that on Tuesdays. A total of 20 will be allowed on that day, instead of the 15 that has been allowed in one day. There were 18 went down today, mostly women friends of the detained Germans. Professor Walt of Harvard University is to lecture on "The Origin of a Name" in one of the large Y. M. C. A. tents erected on Gallipoli Island tomorrow night. It was announced today at the local station.

Launching of the first of eight steamers building in United States shipyards for the United Fruit Company, which was to have taken place this week at Wilmington, Del., has been postponed on account of labor difficulties, it was announced today by officials of the company. It is expected that the vessel will be launched in August. The others, which are building at various ports, will be launched as quickly as possible.

Leon E. Riley of Dorchester began work as a stenographer at the local United States Immigration Station today, the first of three new stenographers to be appointed to the local station. He had been in the immigration service at Washington several years.

Examples of high freight rates paid for ocean transportation were reported at the marine department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today. A total of \$55 per ton for taking coal from Hampton Roads to Lisbon and \$17 per barrel for taking oil from New York to a French Atlantic port were quoted. These having been paid recently. A Boston schooner has just been chartered to take coal from a Virginia port to the West Indies at \$14 a ton.

Repairs are being made to the Norwegian steamer Thorgerd at East Boston and a new propeller is to be installed as soon as it arrives at New York.

Efforts are being made to complete repairs on the excursion steamer Dorothy Bradford in time for putting the vessel into commission July 4 in the Boston-Providence service. The vessel was recently in collision with the steamer Everett and repairs cost about \$12,000.

BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

Mario Laurenti, baritone, is the soloist tonight at the Pop concert in Symphony Hall. He will sing arias from "The Masked Ball" and "The Jewels of the Madonna." The orchestra, directed by Mr. Jacchia, will play the following selections:

Overture, "Zampa," Herold; waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss; "Ave Maria," Schubert-Wilhelm; selection, "Martha," Flotow; overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn; dream music, "Hansel and Gretel," Humperdinck; selection, "Katinka," Friml; march, "Aida," Verdi.

The first performance of "Caliban" is to take place on the evening of Monday, July 2, at the Harvard Stadium, instead of tonight. A dress rehearsal of the work was held last night before a large number of guests. About 2000 performers took part in the scenes. In the pageant the author, Mr. Mackaye, has drawn on history from the primal man to the period of Queen Elizabeth. He has been assisted in the costuming of the characters by Joseph Urban and Robert E. Jones.

First Committee Report

The first committee report dealing with a proposal to amend the Constitution to be filed by a committee of the Constitutional Convention was given to Secretary Kimball this morning by Chairman Albert E. Pillsbury of the committee on judicial procedure. The committee recommended that Delegate Edmund Bassett of Taunton be given leave to withdraw his resolution for the regulation of trial by jury (Document No. 46).

Postponement of Caliban

To insure that the large number of purchasers of tickets for the early performances of

CALIBAN

shall see perfect performances which will bring out the wonderful beauty in action, music, lighting and mechanical effects, it has been necessary to postpone the first performance to Monday, July 2.

TO TICKET HOLDERS—Tickets originally for Thursday, June 28, will be good for Monday, July 2, without exchanging. If desired, exchange will be made for other dates, or money will be refunded. Those who have bought tickets for June 29, June 30 or July 2 will please exchange for other dates. Exchanges will be made at 73 Boylston St. (Little Building), or at 415 Boylston St. (Caliban Headquarters), or at the Stadium gate.

We assure the public that, in Percy Mackaye's great Community Drama, "Caliban," with Arthur Farwell's specially composed music, under the production direction of Frederick Stanhope, they will see and hear something which will always remain unforgettable.

The revised dates are July 2 to July 14; evenings (except Sunday) at 8:30 sharp, at Harvard Stadium.

TICKETS: Reserved Seats 50 cents to \$2.50, at 415 Boylston St., tel. Back Bay 8966; at 78 Boylston St. (Little Bldg.), tel. Beach 7312 and 7313; Room 10, 50 State St., tel. Main 7410, and at booths in North and South Stations; also at Burke's, Herrick's, Tyson's, and Leavitt & Pierce's.

We have made two great hurdles! The Liberty Loan was oversubscribed. The National Red Cross fund was oversubscribed. Now let us have a patriotic pleasure, celebrate those successes, and at the same time aid the Metropolitan Chapter of the Red Cross and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

Help us make this a great success. Buy tickets early.

CALIBAN COMMITTEE OF GREATER BOSTON

His Excellency SAMUEL W. McCALL, Governor of Massachusetts, Chairman
Hon. JAMES H. CURLEY, Mayor of Boston, Vice-Chairman
RALPH ADAMS CRAM, Secretary
HENRY V. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Frederick F. Fish, Chairman
George W. Coleman, Vice-Chairman
Harold Peabody, Secretary
Charles F. Allen, Treasurer

TEACHERS PLAN FOR A COUNCIL

Boston School Committee to Have Before It for Action Proposition Which Has Been Under Discussion for Some Time

Formation of a teachers' council, the idea of which has been under discussion for some time, is to come before the Boston School Committee for action tonight. The superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, has long advocated such an organization and the Boston Teachers Club has had it under discussion.

Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, formerly superintendent of schools in Newton, who has just terminated a successful service of nearly three years in Minneapolis and will go to Cleveland, O., in September, organized a teachers' council in Minneapolis which has been so successful that he means to organize another in Cleveland at the earliest opportunity. Dr. Spaulding is now in Boston and an informal conference on the subject, called by the Boston Teachers Club, was held with him and a group of representative teachers on Tuesday afternoon.

When he went to Minneapolis he found that the cooperation and harmony he wished did not exist among the teaching force, the school board and the school administration generally. Dr. Spaulding determined to bring about a better understanding and feeling if possible, and sought to do it through the organization of a teachers' council. This council has no strictly official connection with the administration, Dr. Spaulding said this morning, but he believes that the administration would not be willing to give it up.

A letter sent out by Dr. Spaulding to the teachers, principals and supervisors of the Minneapolis public schools on Jan. 4, 1914, presents the situation clearly. "In pursuance of an idea previously advocated," the letter reads, "The cooperating committee of the various teachers' organizations connected with the public schools has met in conference with the superintendent, at his invitation, and they have together worked out the 'Proposal for the Organization of a Public School Educational Council' sent herewith. These 'proposals,' the outgrowth of much thought and frank discussion, have received the unanimous endorsement of the members of the cooperating committee and the superintendent."

"You are invited to give these 'proposals' the careful consideration that they merit, and to meet in the assembly of the Central High School on Friday, June 15, to discuss these 'proposals' and to take action thereon. Should these 'proposals' in their present or in a modified form, receive the endorsement of the meeting, it is the judgment of the cooperative committee and the superintendent, that representatives to the council should be elected at once."

Every one engaged in teaching in the Minneapolis public schools is represented in the council. The purpose of the organization is to hold conferences with the superintendent on matters pertaining to the practical operation of the city schools. In other words, the council is an advisory, in no sense an administrative body. It serves as a medium through which the ideas and wishes of the teachers may reach the school administration and advise with the superintendent concerning school affairs.

All recommendations of the council are filed with the Board of Education and whenever the business referred to is up for consideration or action by the board the council may be represented at the meeting.

The superintendent is not an officer nor is any one of the assistant superintendents, but they are welcome visitors and consultants. The superintendent always allows one or two meetings without his presence so that there may be absolutely free discussion. He usually attends the meetings in the same capacity that he is present at the school board meetings.

As indicative of subjects considered by the council the minutes of the meeting of May 8, 1916, are instances. This was devoted to hearing reports of committees appointed to investigate the financial problems which "confronted the educational enterprise of our city" and included the State School Fund, Teachers' Retirement Fund, the financial condition of the city. Other subjects have been the rules and regulations governing the schools, simplification of reports and records, the manner of choosing text-books, the revision of the music course in the lower grades, elimination of interruptions and annoyance due to repair work during school hours.

The council has helped to formulate a policy governing the retention and dismissal of teachers which will, it is believed, eliminate personal and political influence in these matters. It has secured the retention of the so-called "tenure of office" clause, the course in music for the lower grades has been revised and lightened to better suit the capabilities and needs of the little people.

Work of the council has placed before the teachers accurate information concerning the city's financial condition. At the request of the superintendent, the council has assisted in proposed reorganization of the courses of study, the erection of new types of buildings, the question of "supplies" and other important matters.

SOCIAL INSURANCE RECESS COMMITTEE

A subcommittee of the special recess commission on Social Insurance of Massachusetts, consisting of Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Ever-

ett and Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, is now engaged in preparing a course of proceedings and is due to report at the next meeting of the commission, July 11. The commission recently organized with the election of Senator Herbert A. Wilson of Brighton as chairman and John D. Wright of Boston as clerk. Mr. Wright was clerk of the 1916 Commission on Social Insurance.

The other members of the commission are Senators Brown of Gloucester and McLaughlin of Boston, Representatives Frothingham of Lynn, Collins of Edgartown, Emery of Newburyport, Larocque of Fall River and Brogan of Boston, and Everett Morris of Cambridge. Messrs. Washburn and Morris were appointed by Governor McCall; the others, by the presiding officers of the two branches of the Legislature.

The commission is to continue the study of social insurance, with particular relation to conditions in Massachusetts, which was begun by the commission of 1916 and will make a report on the subject at the next Legislature in January, 1918.

ZIONISTS VOTE TO DEFEND FLAG

Baltimore Convention Will Send Pledge to President—Banners Given to Cleveland Society—Work of Women

BALTIMORE, Md.—Twelve hundred delegates to the convention of the Zionists of America, bound 50,000 members to fight, if called on, for the Stars and Stripes, in resolutions drawn up by the Greater Boston delegates and unanimously adopted by the convention at its session on Wednesday. David A. Lourie, president of the New Century Club of Boston, who represents the Zionists of Chelsea, presented the resolutions on behalf of the Boston delegation to the resolutions committee.

This committee in turn presented it to the convention for action. The pledge of fealty to the flag and to American institutions for the overthrow of world autocracy will be sent to President Wilson.

Massachusetts Zionists will have a prominent part in directing the work of the provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs for the coming year. This committee formally opened its sessions last night at the Johns Hopkins Club. Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Louis E. Kirshen, Jacob de Haas, Judge Julian W. Mack, Prof. Horace Kallen, were present at the session. Rabbi Wise and Mr. de Haas reported on the work accomplished by this committee during the past year. Boston delegates have promised support for a resolution to be introduced calling for the reorganization of the provisional Zionist committee on a more democratic basis.

Wednesday was a busy day for the Boston delegation. With elaborate exercises, Peter M. Leavitt, president of the Zion Association in Greater Boston, on behalf of the organization, presented to the Cleveland Zionist Society two large silk American and Zionist flags as tokens of the esteem of Boston Zionists for this society, which enrolled the largest number of members in the movement during the past year.

Secretary de Haas' report shows enormous activities during the past year. Since the outbreak of the war, when the provisional executive committee was founded, the organization has handled \$1,800,000.

The Boston delegation backed the resolution which was adopted asking the United States Government to recognize the Jewish nation as one of those oppressed smaller nationalities which must be given an opportunity to assert themselves after the war, and have also called upon President Wilson to help them when the final adjustment of nations and territories is begun. A resolution was also adopted calling upon the Zionists in the warring and a few neutral countries to present similar demands to their respective governments.

DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION

In an address before about 70 members of the New England Dry Goods Association at the Ferncroft Inn, Middleton, yesterday, Mayor Curley of Boston opposed the exemption of non-naturalized residents in the United States from the operation of the selective draft law. Brig.-Gen. A. Laroy Sweetser, acting adjutant general of Massachusetts; Lieut.-Col. John T. McAvoy of the Twenty-Sixth Canadian Overseas Battalion; Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of State of Massachusetts, and Judge Charles M. Bruce of Malden, also made short addresses.

CANTALOUPE CROP INCREASES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—With an increase of more than 600 per cent in carload shipments of cantaloupes to the East from the Imperial Valley, it is estimated the crop will bring a revenue of \$2,500,000 to Southern California. Transportation of the crop is referred to in the Express as giving the railroads much difficulty on account of the refrigerator car shortage.

OKLAHOMA WHEAT EXCELLENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—"Oklahoma is harvesting the best wheat crop in point of quality it has ever produced," T. C. Thatcher, general manager of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elevator Company, said to an Oklahoma reporter. "The wheat is testing the best it has ever tested and is freer from cheat and dust than it has ever been before."

FOOD ECONOMY CAMPAIGN PLANS

Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety Notifies Organizations of Nation-wide Movement to Enlist Housewives

Every local committee on public safety in Massachusetts is to receive a letter explaining the plan of Herbert C. Hoover, Federal Food Administrator, to enlist every housewife in the country within the two weeks beginning Sunday, in a campaign to conserve the food supply. The Boston committee received its notice last night and immediately set in motion its machinery for making a house-to-house canvass as the initial step in the program.

Members of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association upon receipt of the news, volunteered their services in enrolling the women. Nine hundred members of the association will serve in this capacity. Precinct and ward chairmen are being called together at the association headquarters, 187 Tremont Street, for the making of arrangements for the campaign.

The communications are being sent over the signature of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager, with the approval of the Massachusetts Division of the Council of National Defense of which Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer is chairman. In his letter Mr. Endicott says that the plan is to have the enrolling completed by July 15. Quoting Mr. Hoover, he says:

"It needs but a statement to indicate the importance of the whole food conservation issue and of carrying it into the home. If we can reduce wheat bread consumption by one pound per week per capita by economy, elimination of waste, or substitution of other cereals, we shall have increased our export surplus for the Allies by 100,000,000 bushels of wheat per year, and if we can induce economy in eating, or the saving of waste by 6 cents per capita per diem we will have reduced the national expenditure by \$2,000,000,000 per annum; and by such means can the country carry the load of subscription to all loans which are necessary to its continuance."

"This house to house canvass," the letter says, "should be made by people of understanding, so that the story can be told with the maximum of effectiveness." Each city and town should be canvassed by districts, continues the notice.

A sample enrollment card accompanies each letter. The local organizations are directed to notify the State Committee on Public Safety or the women's committee, which is located with the Public Safety Committee at the State House, as to the number of cards they will need. Where the canvasser obtains the filled out card at once, the card should be forwarded to the Food Administrator at Washington, D. C. If cards are left with the housekeeper to be signed later they may be mailed directly to Washington. Upon receipt of the "pledge card," the Food Administrator will send instructions free of charge and a household card to be hung in the window. This card will signify that this housekeeper is a member in the United States Food Administration.

Each housewife signs this pledge: "I am glad to join you in the service of food conservation for our Nation and I hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administrator in the conduct of my household, in so far as my circumstances permit." There are no dues to be paid. The Food Administrator wishes to have as members all those actually handling food in the home.

Accompanying the communication to the local organizations is a letter to the women's organizations of Massachusetts from Mrs. Thayer. Mrs. Thayer calls the attention of the women's organizations to the communication signed by Mr. Endicott and then says:

"An organization of this work by cities and towns seemed essential to success, but it is our belief that all the various women's organizations, State as well as local, can be most helpful in carrying out these plans, and you are requested to cooperate in any way that seems possible, either directly with your members or through your local organizations, in making this enrollment a huge success."

"This is the first real chance the women of this State have had to show what they can do in a big way to help in the present war."

As a means of informing the general public on subjects of patriotic interest, the Boston Committee on Public Safety on July 4 will launch a series of four-minute addresses between pictures at the various moving-picture houses throughout the city. Assurance has been received by the committee that every moving-picture theater in the city will support in the campaign.

The plan is part of a Nation-wide organization, known as the "four-minute men." The "four-minute men" are speakers who have volunteered their services for the campaign. During the early part of the campaign it has been decided to confine the work to two evenings each week—Wednesday and Thursday.

MILITARY COURSE AT TECH

By the establishment of a four-year option in military science, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is about to take an important step forward in technical education, a step that will place it in direct touch with military affairs, just as its other move-

ments have placed it more and more in touch with the industries.

In September there is to be established the new military option, and the graduates of these courses will be available for military service in precisely the same sense as at West Point. Tech will not, however, become a Government military school, but will remain under the direction of its president and faculty, and will turn out men well grounded in military science as well as in the foundations of engineering knowledge.

BUSINESS IS THE SAGAMORE TOPIC

Sociological Conference Opens With an Address by William H. Ingersoll on Subject of "Democracy and Distribution"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Herbert C. Hoover announced on Wednesday that the bakers of the United States constitute the first industry that has fully organized itself to act in full accord with the Government's food administration. He held a final conference with representatives of the industry, and the announcement followed.

Robert L. Corby, of Washington, sketched the general lines along which Mr. Hoover and the bakers will cooperate. These features are included: Appointment of representative bakers' committees in about 260 communities to deal locally with the bread situation within their territories. C. I. Corby has been named chairman of the committee which will deal with the problem in the District of Columbia.

Lectures in all important cities of the United States concerning ways of saving bread. A minimum-weight loaf will be decided upon, and this weight probably will be a pound. There will be no restriction on the baking of loaves of larger sizes.

A national educational campaign, to be developed along the broadest possible publicity lines, and this campaign will include education of bakers in wheat conservation, in economy of factory operation and in eliminating overlapping in deliveries.

Elimination of a large number of varieties of breads and rolls, a step which already has been taken in Washington by some bakers, is being considered further this week in a series of conferences by local bakers.

Elimination of the return privilege on unsold bread. Washington also was the first city in which the bakers took concerted action to carry out this proposal of Mr. Hoover.

Coincident to the announcement of these plans by the bakers, and concurred in by Mr. Hoover, it was stated at the office of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, in charge of the food conservation campaign, that the first big drive of the newly organized home economics committee will begin today with a bulletin on the uses of wheat, how to conserve it, and how to employ substitutes for it.

This statement from Doctor Wilbur's office will be the first big gun in a volley of fire directed toward the American housewife, as a part of the women's registration to be carried on from July 1 to 15.

Two slogans of the bakers in their national educational campaign will be these: "Place a regular standing order with your baker, so he may make only the bread which will be used." "Save a slice of bread a day in the home."

It is claimed by the bakers that 100,000 loaves of bread may be made with less waste in bakeries than they could be made in 20,000 homes making five loaves each. It was stated that the flour wasted in dusting home bread boards alone would feed thousands of our soldiers and those of our allies.

Plans of the bakers, as outlined on Wednesday, are the culmination of a meeting held in Chicago of the National Association of Master Bakers, on May 17 and 18, at which 32 states and 78 cities were represented by 17 leading bakers. The outcome of this meeting was the appointment of 12 representatives to serve on the War Emergency Council. That council met twice here, and named the committee of three to continue in Washington to work out with Mr. Hoover plans by which the 23,000 bakers they represented could best work with Mr. Hoover.

A. L. Taggart of Indianapolis, has been named to direct the publicity or educational campaign of the bakers, and E. L. Cline, his assistant, will remain in Washington, in order to keep in touch with Mr. Hoover's office.

Dr. A. E. Taylor, an assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, is working with the committee on home economics of Doctor Wilbur's office in the preparation of the advice to American housewives in regard to the conservation of wheat. The advice will urge the substitution of corn meal for wheat flour for many purposes.

BAKERS TO AID CONSERVATION

First United States Industry to Organize for Full Cooperation—Campaign to Be Nation-Wide

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POSTAL SAVINGS SHOW INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The increase in postal savings deposits for May 1917, was \$3,500,000, or over one and one-half times that for May, 1916. In the past 11 months the deposits increased about \$45,500,000, or over twice the gain made for the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1916. Total deposits in the United States on June 1 were \$131,500,000 standing to the credit of 690,000 depositors. Eighteen offices now have over \$1,000,000 each on deposit: New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Portland, Ore., Milwaukee, San Francisco, Butte, St. Louis, Newark, Seattle, Toledo, Cincinnati and Kansas City, Mo.

CANDIDATE FOR 1918 LEGISLATURE

Representative Addison P. Beardsley of Boston, leader of the prohibition forces in the 1917 session of the Legislature, today announced his candidacy for another term. If re-elected, he plans to devote himself largely to legislation to enforce prohibition or in be-

half of the State prohibition amendment, in case one should not be adopted by the Constitutional Convention. He will seek re-nomination in the Sixteenth Suffolk Representative District, one of the Roxbury districts, at the September primaries.

Assurances of support have already come to Mr. Beardsley from many residents of the district who have observed his work on Beacon Hill for State prohibition and for the important temperance measures which have been enacted during the past three years. One of the arguments being put forth by his friends in favor of another term is that the experience gained in his three terms will be of value to the prohibition or prohibition enforcement cause in the next Legislature.

Mr. Beardsley is a member of numerous civic, trade, fraternal and charitable organizations, including the Roxbury Board of Trade, the Roxbury Improvement Association, the Roxbury Charitable Society and the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. In the 1917 session of the Legislature, he was clerk of the committee on metropolitan affairs.

SUFFRAGISTS IN JAIL CELLS

Six Women Pickets Hold Song Service and Suffrage Meeting in Prison for Other Inmates—Sentenced for Three Days

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six suffragists convicted of obstructing the sidewalk by displaying banners before the White House, spent the night in the district prison house, where they are serving a three days term. They held a song service and suffrage meeting for the other 40 women inmates of the prison.

The suffragists were given their choice of 25 fines or three days in jail and decided to go to jail. They will be released Friday morning, part of today and a few hours of Friday being counted as full days.

Charges of obstructing the sidewalk are pending against other women pickets, but the date for their trial has not been set.

LIGNITE MADE INTO BRIQUETTES

TORONTO, Ont.—Professor Rutland of the Canadian Advisory Council of Scientific Research, told the convention of the Canadian Manufacturers Association at Winnipeg, says a Globe special, that the problem of utilizing the vast deposits of lignite coal in Saskatchewan as a source of fuel for Western Canada had practically been solved. A process had been found, he said, which would convert lignite deposits into briquette form for fuel purposes, at a cost equal to two-thirds of that now paid on the prairies for anthracite coal. "Pound for pound, these briquettes will contain as much heat power as anthracite coal," Professor Rutland declared.

The professor also stated that the Dominion Government had been advised by the research council to adopt the process, and establish a plant as soon as possible in Saskatchewan. The cost of such a plant would be some \$400,000, and the output would amount to 200 tons per day.



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EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOLS FOUND
TO BE INEFFICIENT

Committee on Commercial Education of State Chamber of Commerce Criticizes New York School Administration

BOSTON, June 28.—The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, U. S. A., Thursday, June 28, 1917.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Attention of educators in New York City has been directed on the preliminary report of the committee on commercial education of the State Chamber of Commerce, criticizing the system of public school instruction, and on the report issued by the Teachers' Council. A matter of general interest to educators elsewhere, the committee's report is here summarized, and the statement of the teachers will be given in these columns later. The two statements are of particular interest because of the law which reduces the Board of Education to seven and makes other changes in the system of supervising the schools. The committee found that commercial education was so dependent upon the work of the lower or grammar schools that an intelligent study of the former demanded investigation of the whole system. Recommendations were limited to three fundamental ideas, leaving to later reports the development of detailed reforms and improvements in methods of education which, however desirable, cannot be made effective while the more important fundamentals remain untouched.

The first of these fundamentals is that the right of discharge of inefficient teachers must be made clear and effective. The second is that no student should be advanced to a higher school grade until he has thoroughly mastered the subjects he has studied. This would seem to be a simple thing to carry out, but when the enormous body of students and the demand to make room for newcomers each year is considered, with the ambition of teachers in higher classes to have their classes as large and therefore as important as the lower classes, coupled with the method of promotion of teachers now in existence, the prospect is a gloomy one.

The third fundamental is that, with a small board of education, not to exceed seven, having full control over all employees, both teaching and otherwise, and having power to place the responsibility for failure where it belongs, a proper and efficient school system would rapidly develop in New York City. It is said that genius and intelligence are not lacking in the school system but that the work is held down to the standards and abilities of the poorest, instead of being lifted to the standards and abilities of the best. The State recently passed the law reducing the board to seven members.

The committee, although adhering to civil service methods, believes that they are subject to abuse. If an inefficient teacher or other employee is so protected against discharge that his discharge is practically impossible, then the school system becomes an instrument for the benefit of the employees and not for the benefit of the people.

The charge of general inefficiency among the graduates is held to be real. The mass of graduates considered did not have a working knowledge of the subjects taught, and had lost or never acquired those traits of personal habit and character that are essential to all business and without which education must fail. These traits are truthfulness, accuracy, thoroughness, promptness, cleanliness, politeness, respectfulness and the like. These traits and habits should be concomitants of all education. It is held, should have been absorbed so completely during the school years that they would never be forgotten. Lack of them showed the existence of some fundamental error.

One school principal is reported to have said that of the 400 graduates from his school he could not recommend one for employment to fill the lowest clerical job in his household. An employer of labor said that among a number of high school graduates he had not found one whose elementary knowledge was good enough to permit him to qualify in his business. Employers reported a most discouraging amount of carelessness and error in the elementary topics of arithmetic, writing, spelling and grammar, with indifference to mistakes and with the good personal characteristics largely lacking. Teachers of high schools did not hesitate to report that students came to them without the knowledge which should be acquired in grammar schools.

The committee finds that conservatism has prevented the proper amendment of ancient laws and customs that were satisfactory to a smaller organization but not adapted to a system comprising about 800,000 pupils and 20,000 teachers. Examination of the primary system showed overcrowded schools with teaching that was necessarily hurried and which gave small attention to the individual. The ever-increasing demand for room at the bottom and the system of advancing teachers on their showing of percentages of students given the passing mark were the chief causes cited of the tendency to pass children to higher grades with insufficient knowledge. The crowding of the curriculum with subjects frequently beyond the capacity of the student caused insufficient time to permit of thoroughness and resulted in superficiality. All these methods developed lack of efficiency, carelessness and indifference.

These things, said the committee, seemed to throw upon the teaching force the grave charges of incompetency, inefficiency and indifference to the individual welfare of the pupils. But the committee is convinced that the teachers are the victims of a system which is discouraging to the best and strongest of them, and which protects the careless and indifferent from the proper penalties of their own faults, throwing these penalties on the good teachers and pupils.

At present a teacher is given a probationary appointment which may last as long as three years, and then a permanent appointment from which nothing less than substantially criminal charges can oust the appointee. Custom has so developed that any superior making a charge is rather himself on trial for behavior than the alleged delinquent. Great care is taken in selection of appointees, but when a person is firmly entrenched for life and the competitive stimulus due to penalty for failure is gone, human nature does not permit even the rare exceptions to do their best work.

"It is freely admitted that a principal of a school does not control his own staff," the report reads. "It is equally true that a district superintendent may report a principal or a teacher for a poorly managed school or badly conducted or taught classes. But as soon as he does so, he is on trial himself to prove that he is not attempting persecution, a rather strong deterrent to any attempt at efficient supervision. The district superintendent reports to the board of superintendents, but he is watched and criticized by a district school board, which carries with it no responsibility to the general Board of Education and is in no way bound to follow its principles. Such district boards can be made powerful political instruments to nullify the work of any energetic district superintendent who may be trying to purge his district of some inefficient political favorite who is loafing on his job."

"All actions as to dismissal go before the whole board, which, as constituted, can with difficulty be free from political bias. The members are appointed by the Mayor, but they must, by law, be appointed a stated number from each borough of the city. The principals and teachers have no control over their janitors, who are encouraged more strongly than the teachers in their positions. Nominations for appointment to the teaching force are made by the Board of Associate Superintendents from civil service lists, and the appointments are made by the Board of Education, and this careful method is commendable; but the power of removal, which is essential to all efficient management, is substantially null in practice, and in judgment of your committee here lies the principal cause of much of the weakness of our school system."

"Throughout the school system there is a small but courageous body of individuals which is laboring strenuously to better conditions under existing law. But after long experience even they are apparently hopeless of overcoming that strong body of standard-bearers—the majority of the teachers whose political power seems paramount, and who seem determined that they will permit no amendment of law that will weaken in any particular their powerful hold on the permanency of their appointments."

While many teachers have undoubtedly lost touch with business, the business man has made no effort to tell the teachers what he wants his future employees to know.

ACCOUNTING FOR WOMEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York University is now concentrating on the opening of its summer school, July 2. The session will continue until Aug. 10. The most important courses in the School of Commerce are offered through the summer school. The special course of training in accounting for women will be a new feature in the summer school curriculum. It is designed especially to train women to take places of men released for the front.

In order to meet the demands of women employed during the day commercially, preparatory accounting will be given in the evening only from 5:30 to 7:15, at the Washington Square building. The course in principles of accounting will, however, be given both morning and evening, from 9 to 11, and from 7 to 9, respectively. This is to meet the requirements of those employed during the day, as well as of those who have completed preparatory accounting during the winter session, and wish to continue during the summer. The university is also offering to teachers a series of combined commercial and pedagogical courses, to meet the increasing demand for commercial education.

Upon recommendation of Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Prof. Earl B. Babcock has been appointed representative of the university in connection with the establishment of the Maison Française des Etudiants Américains.

STUDY FOR SOCIAL WORKERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A course of study for social and civic workers is to be established next fall by the University of Minnesota. Prof. A. J. Todd will be the director, and social and civic experts on the staffs of organizations in the Twin Cities will be on the teaching staff. A degree of bachelor of arts will be given four-year students, and a five-year course will lead to a degree of master of arts.

EDUCATION NOTES
FROM THE WORLD
By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—During the month of August, there is to be held at Bedford College the fourth annual conference on new ideas in education. These gatherings should carefully be distinguished from the conferences of educational associations which take place at the beginning of each year, and which owe any unity they possess to the fact that many of them are held under one roof and in one week, and are preceded by an oration in the great hall of the London University.

Having begun as "an informal association of friends of education," the conference on new ideas has now a permanent council governed by a definite constitution. Its members (as they themselves express it) work together upon the basis of a common conviction that a new spirit, full of hope for the world, is stirring in education; and the purpose of their activities is to aid that spirit. One of the chief objects for which this organization was founded is to encourage educational experiments, and to help, in such ways as may be appropriate in each case, the work of those who are seeking to carry into practice the idea for which the conference stands. For this purpose an "Experiments Fund" has been started during the past year.

But apart from such financial aid, there is encouragement for workers on new educational lines in these annual meetings and in the printed reports issued by the society. To the first conference held at Ruxton in 1914, Dr. Yorke Trotter contributed a paper on the "Musical Training of Children"; and to the second conference at Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. Homer Lane, the superintendent of the Little Commonwealth, spoke about the faults and misdemeanors of children, in connection with his notable experiment with boys and girls handed over to him by the police magistrates. The third conference took place last year at Oxford, and there Sir Robert Baden-Powell introduced the "Boy Scout Movement." Professor Fleure explained the "Regional Survey," and Professor Geddes read a paper on "Universities and Their Replanning." In the coming conference at Bedford College, lasting from Aug. 14 to 21, there will be discussions, amongst other subjects, on continuation schools, with a paper—it is hoped—by the Minister of Education.

EDUCATION NOTES
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These are only a few of the "new ideas" that have been laid before the conference, but they will serve to indicate the varied character of the subjects which have been considered at successive gatherings. The reports can be obtained from the secretary, 24 Royal Avenue, Chelsea, at one shilling and sixpence each, post free. It should be stated that the society does not exist to voice the opinions of any particular pedagogical school or to give exclusive assistance to any sectional propaganda. A firm adherence to this rule should enable the conference to go from strength to strength.

An interesting meeting of the court of the University of Leeds was recently held in the board room, University House. The chair was occupied by the pro-chancellor, Mr. A. G. Lupton. During the course of the afternoon the vice-chancellor (Mr. M. E. Sadler) spoke of the facilities for British prisoners of war abroad, and explained that as many as 1500 works were being sent out weekly to British prisoners of war to help them in their studies, and thus the organization of classes had been made possible. In Ruhlben, for instance, the work was divided into 12 departments, and quite a large number of classes were held. In connection with some of the classes there were examinations, and the Government was anxious that some recognition should be given by educational institutions and examining bodies in this country, to the work that was being done by British prisoners of war under depressing and difficult conditions. Having considered the matter, the Senate and Council recommended the following resolution for the court's consideration:

"That, realizing that many British prisoners of war abroad have made great efforts to pursue systematic courses of study, and that arrangements are in existence for recording the work done by them, and in some cases for examining them, the university is prepared, so far as the statutory powers of the university allow, to recognize, in a liberal spirit, any work done or examinations passed by such prisoners, while in captivity, and also in cases where such prisoners on their return home may apply for examination, to arrange, so far as practicable and consistent with educational effectiveness, to examine them without delay, and in a manner suited to their circumstances."

A short time ago it became known that the Yorkshire town of Keighley was setting an example to the whole country by keeping down the weekly consumption of flour per head to 3.07 pounds, of meat to two pounds and of sugar to 0.7 pound; that is to say, the community as a whole was rationing itself considerably below the quantities proposed by the Food Controller. At first the statement was doubted, then people began to ask how this result was obtained, and finally it was learned that this, "like many other achievements of Keighley," was in large measure a consequence of sound education.

In 1870, a group of public-spirited men in the town established there the

first English trade school, on a German model. Of that pioneer group, Sir Swire Smith (the present member of the House of Commons for the Keighley division) was the leader, and there can be no doubt but that the Education Acts, beginning with the Act of 1870 have been so administered locally as to make the population intelligent, active-minded and willing to take their full share of civic responsibilities.

It has been ascertained that Keighley is not only able to economize in food, but that its inhabitants contributed to the war loan nearly three times as much per head as the rest of Great Britain, and that earlier still the town gave 7000 men and boys to the army, almost all as volunteers. The meaning of such a military contingent will be realized when it is stated that the number of adult males in the division is only 8000. Of course good schooling is not alone sufficient to account for such results. The democratic life of the people, and their courageous, if rough, Yorkshire character, have to be taken into account. But the thorough educational work done in Keighley during the last 37 years throws out a clear beam of light in this time of stress.

It is difficult at present to procure complete and reliable statistics regarding the number of students attending the German universities, in the course of the war. As compared with the winter session of 1913-14, there was a decrease in 1914-15, in the number of men students of 7300, and an increase of 234 in the number of women students throughout the whole German Empire. In the summer session of 1916 the total number of matriculated students at the 11 Prussian universities was reported to be 30,947, made up of 27,439 men and 3508 women. In addition to these there were 2655 nonmatriculated "hearers" of both sexes.

These figures are relatively high, but probably a large proportion of the men students were in reality engaged in war service. An official statement published on Sept. 24, 1916, placed the number of German students taking part in the war at 56,000, being about 84 per cent of the total number in peace times. In the winter session of 1915-16 the total number of students attending the universities of German Empire was put down at 18,000, as against 79,000 before the outbreak of the war. Foreigners had fallen from 5500 to 2400, and women had increased from 4800 to 5200. About 35,000 Austro-Hungarian students were serving in the Army, being about 77 per cent of the total number.

In the report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, 1915-16, reference is made to the statements which are said to have appeared in the press, alleging that the deplorable occurrences of Easter, 1916, which took place in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, were to some extent to be attributed to the character of the teaching given in many of the national schools. As a result of the inquiries made the board issued a statement to the effect that no evidence had been adduced which would warrant the conclusion that seditious teaching in the national schools existed to any appreciable extent. On the contrary, some of the inspectors stated that, even in districts where it might be supposed that disaffection would be apparent, they found many signs in the pupils' exercises that distinctly loyal ideas had been encouraged by the teachers. The commissioners have strictly forbidden national teachers to take any part in political agitation, and they have taken action to put a stop to the wearing by pupils in schools of seditious and political badges. Statements were made that certain historical textbooks used in Irish schools contained passages calculated to encourage disloyalty. To this the commissioners reply that the examination of all such books was undertaken by a special committee; this examination has not yet been concluded, but it has been found that some of the histories put on the list several years ago might, on account of their general tone, fairly be objected to, and the commissioners have ordered that the use of these books should be discontinued.

It is remarkable in what a degree the Boy Scout movement has appealed to the leaders of native opinion in India. At a meeting of the Supreme Legislature, one of the Madras members (Mr. B. N. Sarma) urged the desirability of encouraging this movement among Indian students, and said that the war had removed any idea that education was not making for loyalty to the Crown. The primary object of the Boy Scout organization was to develop good citizenship and a sense of honor among boys, by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance, and inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others. As a result of the discussion, Mr. Sarma's resolution on the subject was accepted by the Government.

In carrying this proposal into effect, there are, however, difficulties which must not be overlooked. Almost everything depends upon a supply of suitable scoutmasters, and it is only with great difficulty that they have been obtained for the comparatively small number of Anglo-Indian boys. A circular has been addressed by the central to the local governments, insisting that any Scout organization would be worse than useless if it were not "a real living movement, imbued with true principles similar to those set forth in the code of the Boy Scouts Association." At present this association does not incorporate Indian units, but it is ready to give such advice as may be necessary for their formation, and to allow its officers to inspect and report upon their working.

TRAINING MARINE
ENGINEERS PLAN

Council of Institute of Marine Engineers Makes Recommendations for Fitting to Better Positions in Merchant Service

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The subjoined authoritative memorandum on the education of marine engineers has an importance which is not confined to the United Kingdom, and it is therefore given in full:

The council of the Institute of Marine Engineers, having considered the subject of the future supply of marine engineers for the Merchant Service, and also the qualifications of men to fill the higher and more responsible positions, realizing at the same time the important part the marine engineer must play in the development of the British Mercantile Marine, is of opinion that these questions require the earnest consideration of State departments and all parties directly interested in the shipping industry, and that immediately after the restoration of peace, steps should be taken to insure that the marine engineer of the future will be trained so that he may be thoroughly qualified to meet any calls demanded by his profession.

The views of the council are embodied in the following report:

1. We are of opinion that the present system of education is capable of considerable improvement, and the board of education authorities should be urged to take steps to improve it.

(a) By giving boys at the ordinary schools, up to the age of 14, a sound training in arithmetic, mathematics, drawing, elementary physics, electricity and chemistry.

(b) By providing an increased number of junior technical or day trades-preparatory schools at which boys between the ages of about 14 and 16 years preparing to enter on a mechanical career may attend and where the elementary teaching of the subjects cited above, and their general education, including languages, may be further developed.

(c) By encouraging and giving facilities to boys during their apprenticeship to attend classes in mathematics, mechanics and engineering, so that this period of their lives will be devoted to a combination of their practical and theoretical education.

(d) By the provision of scholarships so that boys of exceptional ability may, after serving for a period of say three years or more in the workshops, continue their studies in the more advanced technics of engineering, subject to the approval of their employers.

(e) It is suggested that in large centers of industry it should be required that employers provide facilities during working hours for the technical education of at least a proportion of their apprentices.

2. The examinations of marine engineers for first and second class certificates should embrace the technical subjects specified above, and their application to practical engineering, and candidates should be required, as part of their qualification, to submit certificates, or otherwise demonstrate that they have attained a certain standard of proficiency in mathematical and scientific knowledge.

3. The local or other educational authorities in all the large seaports should be urged to provide facilities in existing technical schools, or provide additional marine schools at which the course of study should be specially adapted for marine engineers preparing for their certificate examinations. The requirements of first and second class engineers' certificates should be of a more exacting character, both as regards the scope and range of subjects set for the examinations, and a period should be set for the introduction of this higher standard. Simultaneously with the introduction of the higher standard of qualification a third class board of trade certificate should be introduced.

4. The qualifications for examination for the third class certificate should be that the candidate should have the usual workshop training or its equivalent as now required for the second class certificate, together with one year's service at sea on regular watch, and the nature of this examination should be similar to the present examination for a second class certificate. For a second class certificate the candidate should have a further sea service of 12 months in a qualifying capacity. For a first class certificate the candidate should have a further sea service of 18 months in charge of a watch.

5. Further to the proposals contained in the preceding paragraphs we are of opinion that when the additional third class certificate is issued the numbers of certificated engineers carried on the articles of all steamers should be revised.

6. We are also of the opinion that the qualifying period of apprenticeship should be at least five years. No time before the age of 16 should be counted, except in the case of junior technical schools, where time after the age of 14 may be allowed at an appropriate value. Where the workshop service is performed in works where engines and boilers are made or repaired the following requirements are suggested:

chinery; (2) at one of the other trades described below; (3) at an approved technical college. Time so spent to count as follows:

Fitting, erecting, repairing or turning—Full time.

Working in drawing office—Full time up to two years, provided that an adequate period has been previously spent in the workshops, and beyond two years, half-time.

Pattern making—Full time up to 12 months, beyond 12 months, half-time with a maximum allowance of two years.

Planing, slotting, shaping and milling—Full time up to a maximum of one year.

Boiler-making or repairing or smith's work—Full time up to one year, beyond one year, half-time, with a maximum allowance of two years.

Coppersmith's work—Full time up to a maximum of six months.

Brass or Iron Molding—Half-time up to a maximum allowance of one year.

Attendance at an approved technical college—Two-thirds time: equivalent allowance to be made for attendance at junior technical schools.

In the event of the apprenticeship time being extended to six years or more, five years at turning, followed by one year at fitting or erecting, may be accepted as qualifying.

Where the workshop service is performed wholly or in part in works where engines and boilers are not made or repaired, it may be accepted if it is considered useful training for an engineer, but in such cases additional service must have been performed, either in a marine shop or at sea, as enacted in the present Board of Trade regulations.

It has been suggested that licenses should be granted to "Handymen" to enable them to take charge in low-powered steamers or to take charge of a watch in larger vessels.

We are of the opinion that this is not desirable.

In this report, under Paragraph 1, the education and training of the marine engineer have only been considered in a general sense.

It is our opinion that this important matter should form the subject of consideration before a joint national committee representative of all the various interests.

EDUCATION NOTES
OF UNITED STATES

In place of the conception of vocational education as a comparatively simple matter, which prevailed a few years ago, there is now an evident tendency to see in it a very complex problem, for the solution of which there must be much patient investigation, and the cordial cooperation of all possible educational and social agencies. There appears to be a growing recognition of the fact that vocational education will not of itself solve all the problems of life or vocation, but that it must take its part as an essential part of a complete plan of education that provides for all legitimate interests and activities of the individual, the United States Bureau of Education notes in reviewing some of the significant features of the progress of vocational education in the last year.

There has been notably less interest in the unit-versus-dual-control controversy, the preponderance of opinion appearing to be against the organization of special independent boards for the control of vocational education. The development of day continuation schools for young employed workers shows greatest development in those states which have organized departments for the promotion of vocational education on a State-wide basis. Recognition of the importance of proper machinery for insuring a supply of adequately trained teachers, including an effective plan of certification, is gradually making itself felt, though there still remains much ground to be traversed. The emphasis placed on language work in vocational schools, and the high grade of results of such work as exhibited in numerous school papers and magazines, written, edited and printed by students, afford ample evidence that the cultural possibilities of vocational education are being neglected, and that the necessity of a thorough grounding in the fundamentals of education is clearly recognized.

Vocational education of less than college grade is expensive, the bureau admits, "but so is vocational education of college or university grade. Ignorance is more expensive than either. It costs the public far more to educate a lawyer or an engineer, than it does to educate a young person for one of the industrial or commercial pursuits contemplated, and yet there is no great outcry against legal or engineering education because it is expensive. It is coming to be more and more recognized that money devoted to education is an investment rather than an expense."

In planning the evening engineering courses given by New York University for the first time this year, those in charge provided for men already in engineering or allied vocations who did not have the necessary theoretical education. The results have borne out the premise. A landscape architect's assistant needed to understand simple surveying; a compositor on technical books desired a general knowledge of engineering; a contractor on construction work needed special information on plans; two electrical workers needed to understand the reading and interpretation of plans; a chief clerk in a locomotive company's office wanted to learn about the things of which he wrote; several building superintendents wished to get some knowledge of the inner workings of steam boilers and engines. The courses were highly successful.

ARCHITECTURAL
STUDY AT YALE

W. Sergeant Kendall, Director of School of the Fine Arts, Says Design Will Be Basis of New Methods of Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Extension of the architectural courses of the Yale School of the Fine Arts, as being planned for next year, according to comment given for The Christian Science Monitor by W. Sergeant Kendall, director of the school. The work may be interrupted, just as other activities, notably the sending of students to Europe on the Winchester scholarship and on the English summer scholarship, have been; but it is to be carried out eventually. To indicate that the university authorities are behind the program, the director remarked that two members of his staff, Everett V. Weeks, instructor in architecture, and Arthur K. Porter, lecturer on the history of medieval and Renaissance architecture, have lately been advanced to the rank of assistant professors. Mr. Weeks, who began last fall to teach design, planning and building, will help enlarge the curriculum on the practical side. Mr. Porter, who is the author of "Lombard Architecture," published in four volumes by the Yale University Press, will help widen the opportunities for the study of architectural criticism and appreciation; and at the same time he will continue to collaborate with other professors, lecturing on mechanical subjects.

"We hope," said the director, "to develop an important department of architecture from the point of view of design. University architectural teaching, as a rule, has grown out of the engineering courses; but we want our department to stand on a foundation of art. We shall not neglect engineering and mathematics; we have arranged with the Sheffield Scientific School for assistance in those branches. Yet we shall emphasize above everything else our artistic responsibilities, which is only saying that we shall give the study of design the chief place. We expect to be helped in our purpose by the association of the architectural department with the departments of painting and sculpture, and we expect to be helped by the general atmosphere of the school, which is for art."

On the attitude of the school in general toward those who attend it, the director observed: "We want to teach something besides technique. We intend to train those who study with us, whether in the department of architecture, in that of painting or in that of sculpture, so that they will know how to behave when away from us. We want to give them such an equipment that when left to themselves they will neither be bewildered nor work in obedience to what they have been told, but will follow their own devices. The school is capable of development on lines which promise opportunities of study not elsewhere obtainable. It is a part of a great university, and owing to this fact, it offers students an unusually complete relation to the life of the community."

Mr. Kendall noted that the ordinary art school in the United States is without curriculum, requiring nothing of the student except the payment of his fees, and regulating his work only by refusal to admit him to the more advanced classes unless his drawing meets a certain standard. The school at Yale, on the contrary, he explained, can insist on its pupils studying such subjects as it deems essential, and with a thoroughness that will insure results. "On this understanding," he went on, "the curriculum has been planned to cover a three years' course, which, while it is technically specialized in painting, sculpture and architecture, demands from every student careful collateral work, prescribed reading and attendance upon lectures."

One of the great educational possessions of the school which the director commented on is the Jarves collection of early Italian paintings, regarded the third most important in the world. "An elaborate catalogue of this collection, with illustrations, has recently been published by the Yale University Press. Other material which he referred to as in the galleries of the school for the benefit of students is a number of examples of the portrait work of Trumbull, Stuart and Morse.

TRAINING FOR PRISON
WORK PROVIDED FOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Further evidence of the increased interest being manifested by educational institutions in the proper training of men for prison work is seen in the fact that three East View fellowships worth \$500 each, and maintenance at Westchester County Penitentiary, have been accepted by New York University from V. Everett Macy, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in that county.

The sole aim of the plan is to prepare college men to fill executive and administrative positions in criminal institutions. This cannot be done successfully on a theoretic basis, according to Mr. Macy. The men accepting the fellowships will be required to do their share of institutional work, from that of mere guard or night watchman to confidential clerk to the warden. They will be required to hold themselves in readiness for extra duty and emergency calls at all times.

HENRY VANDYKE SENDS MESSAGE

Supply of Really Good Reading
Advocated for Army Men in
Letter to Librarians—National Council Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Library Association, which had been in session here for a week, came to a close with the election of the national council of the association on Wednesday, as follows: George T. Settle, librarian, Louisville; Miss Marilla W. Freeman, librarian, Goodwyn Institute, Memphis; George W. Fuller, librarian, Spokane, Wash.; Miss Frances E. Earhart, Duluth; Walter M. Smith, librarian, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

The following message from Dr. Henry Van Dyke was read at the close of the meeting: "One thing this war has certainly taught the world is that victory does not depend solely upon big battalions, but upon large and strong and brave hearts in the battalions. The morale of the army is the hidden force which uses the weapons of war to the best advantage, and nothing is more important in keeping up this morale than a supply of really good reading for the men in their hours of enforced inactivity, whether they are in the campaign preparing for battle, or in the trench waiting to renew the battle again, or in the hospital, wounded and trying to regain their strength of body and courage to go back to the battle for which they have enlisted."

The war library committee appointed at the first business session has organized and outlined plans for action. It proposes, according to Chairman J. I. Weyer Jr., member of the State Library Commission of New York City, to inaugurate a campaign for \$500,000 and several million books for the libraries it is planned to establish in the several great cantonnements. In addition to this there will be held during the fall in every important city in the country a "library war week" during which newspapers, schools, stores, factories, attractive exhibits and posters will be used to show what the libraries have to offer to aid those at home to conserve the nation's food, clothing and fuel supplies; to bring about increased production in all lines; and to post the people generally in the problems and demands growing out of the war.

While this work is being prosecuted, another committee headed by M. L. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University, is preparing to bring about united action by the librarians of the country on a plan whereby scientific, technical and other absolutely necessary books printed in Germany and Austria may be obtained for the universities and for experts in this country. The British blockade has prevented greatly needed books from reaching this country from Germany, according to Mr. Raney. Hundreds of thousands of books, he said, consigned to American universities, engineers and other scientific experts are lying on the docks at Rotterdam, but these will soon be available, as the committee through the State Department has induced the British Government to raise the blockade so as to permit them to pass. The purchase of books from Germany and Austria since the declaration of war by the United States against those countries is prevented by the "trading with the enemy act," but purchases can be made with the consent of the Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Raney said the plan agreed upon by the committee and the Secretary of Commerce is that only such books will be bought in the enemy country which will be of greater benefit to the people of this country than will be the benefit of money to the enemy.

Joseph F. Daniels, librarian at Riverside County, California, detailed the plan by which the library works in conjunction with the county authorities. The library furnishes under contract, books to about 35 branches or stations located in various parts of the county. One service is maintained for the general public of the neighborhood and another for the school in the district. The greater proportion of the stations are located in the country districts. There is furnished to the high schools only a book service, but to the elementary schools the library furnishes maps, globes, music and various library devices. The plan has been found very effective. The library is in a prosperous condition and is growing very rapidly, according to Mr. Daniels.

WOMEN AMONG RAILWAY CLERKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHESTER, England.—The Railway Clerks Association held its annual delegate conference at Chester recently, when 306 delegates, representing a membership of over 52,000, were present, of whom 20 were women.

Mr. W. E. Williams, London, presided, and in his opening address paid a tribute to the work of the cooperative movement, which, he declared, stood out in marked contrast to the shameful profiteering which in many quarters had been indulged in. He alluded to the question of the restoration of trade union rights and deprecated the contempt with which they were viewed in certain quarters. If the pledges given to trade unions were wantonly violated grave and bitter industrial trouble, he maintained, would inevitably follow.

Mr. Williams then went on to consider the association's relation to

railway clerks on active service, of whom there are about 11,000, and said that their reinstatement in positions equal to those they had formerly occupied and with equal future prospects was assured. He criticized the treatment the union had received in connection with the recent war settlement. Much of the present day labor unrest, he declared, was attributed to the policy of the employers and even of representatives of the Government, which filled the workers with distrust. So long as these tactics were pursued he feared the easy optimism of the Minister of Labor must be heavily discounted. One of the best results of the war, Mr. Williams considered, was that women were beginning to realize their own economic value, and he thought that when the association admitted women to membership it was building better than it knew.

Subsequently resolutions were passed asking that the present system of State control of the railways should be continued for a considerable time after the declaration of peace, to enable a Royal Commission to report, and expressing hearty appreciation of the work of the Railway Nationalization Society, and affirming that an enterprising railway policy would assist considerably in the development of the national industries and resources; calling upon the Government to make immediate arrangements whereby the employers of the British and Irish railways would receive adequate representation on the respective railway executive committees, and protesting against what was considered an attempt to intimidate and victimize the Taff Vale Railway clerks at Cardiff, in consequence of their membership of the Railway Clerks' Association. A proposal to raise the members' subscription rate to 6d. a week was carried with an amendment that, in the case of members whose pay was less than £70 a year, the subscription should remain at the old rate of 4d. A resolution was also agreed to that the time had now arrived for the railway companies to adopt scales of pay for women clerks on the same basis as those paid to the male permanent salaried staff.

NEW REPUBLIC IS FORMED IN ALBANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Giornale d'Italia publishes an article describing the new republic which, it says, has come into existence at Corizza in Albania. This republic, the Republic of Albania, which dates from the middle of last December and which so far comprises as its territory only the district of Corizza, is said to possess all the machinery of a modern Government, a Council of Ministers, an Army numbering 600 men, its own postage stamps, paper money, a national flag, and even a balance to cover the expenses of the administration.

This infant State owes its existence to the French Army, and few people know, says the Giornale d'Italia, that the process of changing the map of Europe, which is bound to follow the war, has already begun by the work of the Allies in that very region which has been the cause of so much trouble to the chancelleries of Europe during the last five years. The reason for the foundation of this republic was, however, strategic rather than political. Five months ago the Bulgarians occupied all the district south of the lakes of Ochrida and Prespa, and their patrols visited Corizza regularly every midday. The Greeks, who had invaded Albania in bands at the beginning of the war, controlled the town. They were devoted supporters of King Constantine and Corizza thus became a center of spying and contraband. For some time the German post to and from Athens passed through this district, which was overrun by bands of comitadjis organized by the Austrians. When the first French patrol arrived at Corizza, leaving a detachment to protect the left flank of the Allies in the Balkans, it soon appeared that the hostility of the inhabitants was not the result so much of their professed attachment for the Austrians as of the resentment they felt at a new incursion of aliens into their country.

By driving away the Greek royalists and proclaiming the independence of Albania with Corizza as the capital, the French effected the conversion to their own cause of this new enemy of the Allies. The success of this measure, states the Giornale d'Italia has been complete. Sundry comitadjis have espoused the Allied cause and have taken service with the Allies instead of fighting them, and for this reason far fewer troops are needed today to assure the security of the road which runs from Corizza to Santi Quaranta, and which is in charge of the Italian troops.

Although he may be now recognized as President of Albania and may have hoisted his standard of a black eagle on a red ground on his house at Salonico, Essad Pasha, says the Giornale d'Italia, continues to repeat that the present time is ill-adapted for forming any definite decision as to the future of Albania. The task of the moment is to drive the Austrian invaders from the country; the Congress of the Allied Powers will do the rest. Nevertheless he always adds that the only way of containing the Albanians is to put them in the way of governing themselves without any unnecessary meddling on the part of aliens.

'SAVINGS BANKS'
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Irrespective of private banks, the money on deposit in the savings banks of the Commonwealth and states amounted to more than £100,000,000 on March 31, 1917. The states savings banks held £89,284,172 and the Commonwealth Bank £11,181,302. There were 2,501,353 accounts open in the banks covered by the estimate.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

Translations are from the Spanish, specially for The Christian Science Monitor

South American newspapers are at present showing great interest in the United States' preparations for war, so much so that they seem to offer almost more information about what is being done than is available in the papers of the United States. In El Mercurio (Valparaiso, Chile), May 20, for example, appears a picture headed "American 'Tanks,'" showing a mammoth turtle-backed vehicle with a turret like that of a gunboat of the monitor type, leading an assault by masses of infantry. Underneath the picture is this text:

"North Americans also have a kind of 'tank,' similar to those so often mentioned during the British offensive on the Somme. The accompanying picture shows a 'tank' operating in combination with North American infantry during a sham battle."

A new daily newspaper made its appearance recently in Santiago, Chile. It is called The Nation, and its appearance was noticed in the great Argentine daily of the same name in Buenos Aires in a Santiago dispatch as follows:

"The new daily called The Nation has appeared. Editorially it says it will uphold liberal ideas, but without partisanship. Concerning its section devoted to telegraph service, it explains:

"We ask our readers to give special attention to this section, which means one of the greatest offerings that has until now been undertaken by a national newspaper enterprise with a purpose of serving the public. To this end, we have made a combination with The Nation of Buenos Aires and with the United Press of New York. We can thus reckon on our own correspondents in all parts of the world, especially on the war fronts. The Nation, the great Argentine daily, child of the wondrous inspiration of one of the greatest geniuses that the Latin race has produced, General Bartolomé Mitre, the glory of Spanish America, turns into its page of telegraph service about a million and a half dollars of our money every year. The mere statement of this figure is enough to allow one to form an exact idea of the telegraphic section which is today presented in Chile."

"This service includes in the same way the news letters of all the correspondents of the United Press, collaborators with the colossus of the Argentine press, which will be published simultaneously in Buenos Aires and Santiago."

WHEAT SCHEME TO ECONOMIZE SHIPPING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—As the result of cable messages between the Australian Wheat Board and the United States authorities, a plan to conserve shipping, assist Great Britain, and maintain Australian wheat export is likely to be put into operation shortly.

At a recent conference of State Premiers in Melbourne the scheme, which provides for the export of wheat to America and the simultaneous dispatch from New York or another port of an equal quantity of United States grain to Britain, was discussed and its advantages seen. The decision, however, has not been disclosed, and it is possible that final arrangements have already been made. Everything seems dependent upon the decision of the United States.

If adopted the scheme would, it is claimed, reduce the quantity of tonnage employed by at least one-fourth, and would greatly reduce the risk from submarines. It is thought that the Australian grain would not necessarily be transported across the continent but would be used on the Pacific coast, while the American wheat sent in its stead to Great Britain would be taken from supplies in the East of America.

In view of the fact that flour would

probably be preferred to wheat in such a scheme, because 30 to 35 per cent more space could be utilized in the case of flour, it is interesting to note the announcement that Great Britain would take in the form of flour as much of her wheat purchases from Australia as the Australian mills could grind. Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, has received from Australian millers an estimate of 120,000 tons of flour a year for such export. This will mean that all mills will be worked at full pressure, probably day and night, and that a considerable amount of Australian labor will be employed.

CIVIL SERVICE 'POSITIONS OPEN

Men wishing to serve the United States in the civil service branch of the war activities are able to take examinations at once, "on account of the urgent need of the service," in cities throughout the country, in these positions: Inspectors of hats, and inspectors of shoes and leather, for service in the Quartermaster Corps, Marine Corps, at about \$100 a month; assistant inspector of cloth equipment, from \$80 to \$125 a month; assistant inspector of leather equipment at \$100 to \$125 a month; assistant inspector of textiles and assistant inspector of small hardware at \$80 to \$125 a month, all in the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department; inspectors of artillery munition in various manufacturing plants throughout the country at \$1500 to \$2400 a year, and inspector of munition packing boxes from \$325 a day to \$1800 a year in the Navy Yard service of the Navy Department and the Ordnance Department at large of the War Department.

Other examinations are: July 10, special mechanic, qualified in marine engine and boiler installations for service in the office of the inspector of machinery, U. S. N., at Quincy, Mass., at \$4.48 a day; July 17, assistant inside superintendent of material at the Mare Island Navy Yard, at \$7.04 a day; and July 25, for shipping commissioner in the Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, at about \$1500 a year.

MAIL FOR U. S. SOLDIERS ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster-General Burleson has made provisions for establishing postal agencies in Europe to meet the needs of United States forces on overseas duty. The first establishment has the title "United States Army postal service agency, France." An order has been promulgated providing for reduced postage for the troops, placing the rates on the same basis as mail posted in the United States for delivery in its territory. Aside from the new agencies, it is planned to put into service "mobile" postoffices conducted on conveyances. Mail for members of the expeditionary forces must bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company and organization to which the addresses belongs.

WALTHAM HIGH SCHOOL
WALTHAM, Mass.—The Waltham High School graduating exercises were held in Asbury Temple last evening. Diplomas were presented by Mayor Eben J. Williams. Miss Irene V. Greenleaf was salutatorian, and the valedictory was by Miss Dorothy Latham. The address to the graduates was delivered by the Rev. A. W. Ribbany. The class gift to the school was \$150 in Liberty Bonds.

NEWTON TECHNICAL HIGH
NEWTON, Mass.—Eighty-nine students of the Newton Technical High School received their diplomas at exercises held last evening. The gifts of the graduates are two bookcases for the library and 150 assorted volumes. President Frank P. Speare of the Northeastern College gave an address and diplomas were presented by Mayor Childs.

THE HOME GARDEN

Connecticut seems likely to be this year as famous for gardens as for munition factories, for the first reports of the survey being made by the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, whose headquarters are in Washington, D. C., show the State's increase of gardens, over last year's number, to be 322 per cent.

"This is a wonderful showing," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the commission, "for Connecticut has been noted as a State that raises but a small per cent of the food it uses. Now, however, Connecticut stands out as a banner State in our nation-wide campaign for more gardens. Complete returns have not been received, but the figures up to June 15 show that there are at least 7500 more gardens this year than last year. These figures have been received from newspaper editors or men who are in close touch with the garden work, and are the first to be compiled by the commission in its survey of the garden situation throughout the country. They show that Connecticut, along with its sister states of New England, is doing its share in the patriotic attempt to solve the food problem of the country."

The city of Hartford illustrates very well the interest shown throughout the State. Up to June 1 there were more than 2000 applications for land, and the committee in charge was able to supply only about 900 persons with garden plots. About 1000 bushels of potatoes have been planted, together with 30 bushels of beans and a great deal of vegetable seed.

At Bridgeport the Fairfield County Association for Resource Mobilization reports 37,000 gardens. Other cities are equally active in the garden work. The National Emergency Food Garden Commission is conducting a campaign for conservation, by canning and drying, of fruits and vegetables, and its primers will be sent free upon the receipt of a 2-cent stamp for postage. The commission is sending out thousands of these primers to individuals, and banks and business concerns are giving them to customers.

Cooperating with the commission are several organizations, one of which is the General Federation of Women's Clubs, with 2,000,000 members. Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman of the conservation department has sent out a call to the State chairmen to organize canning clubs, and send for the commission's primers. In much the same way the members of the Christian Endeavor Society, which is 2,000,000 strong, are being asked by the Rev. Francis E. Clark to work for food conservation.

"Canning clubs are being organized as never before," said P. S. Riddale, secretary of the commission.

"We are turning out our canning and drying manuals night and day." Announcement is made that the Massachusetts Agricultural College Extension Service, cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, will conduct schools in food conservation July 1-13, inclusive, and July 17-20, inclusive. The program for a one-day school, lasting from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m., includes demonstration in canning, dry storage, meal planning, evaporation of fruits and vegetables, eliminating waste of food and consultation. These schools have the cooperation of county farm bureaus and local public safety committees. Full information about them may be had by writing to W. D. Hurd, Director of Extension Service, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.

"Weeds are real enemies, taking plant food and oftentimes choking out small crops," the Extension Service warns gardeners, in a news letter. "Cultivate if possible so that the sun will wilt the uprooted material, and keep the soil soft and mellow." This advice is especially timely, coming after a long period of cool, wet weather, when a few days of hot sunshine will cause weeds to spring up rapidly. Experienced gardeners know the value of frequent cultivation in midsummer. Weeds should all be cut off or uprooted when they are young; the task of cultivating is much easier than if they are allowed to become big before being disturbed, the weeds take less nourishment from the soil when cut down young, and the garden vegetables thrive more with frequent than infrequent cultivation. The push or scuffle hoe is one of the best of hand tools for combined weeding and cultivating; the common hoe is useful, and in large gardens a wheel hoe will enable the work to be done rapidly.

TRANSVAAL GOLD YIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The total production of gold for the month of April from the Rand at 742,778 ounces shows a shrinkage as compared with the corresponding month of last year of nearly 12,000 ounces, and as compared with March the drop in yield is 44,300 ounces. The labor statistics also show a falling off as compared with a year ago of 4050 "boys"; this and the smaller number of working days in April will doubtless account for a considerable portion of the decline in output. The following figures give the yield so far this year compared with the first four months of 1916:

	1916	1917
January	787,467	782,634
February	752,594	721,321
March	796,589	787,091
April	754,672	742,778
Total	3,092,422	3,033,824

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Pronounced Reductions

BOYS' NORFOLK SUITS

(With One or Two Pairs of Knickerbocker Trousers)

7.50

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A quantity of Boys' all-wool Norfolk Suits, taken from the regular stock, has been reduced for immediate clearance. These suits represent broken lots in which there are only one or two of a kind. The fabrics are all wool—in neat light and dark mixtures and plain effects. Size 8 to 18 years.

Special

BOYS' GRADUATION SUITS

10.00

Blue Serge Norfolk Suits for graduation, made of fine quality, fast color Serge; coats are alpaca lined, knickerbockers lined throughout. Size 8 to 18 years.

Light-Weight Norfolk Suits

3.95 to 6.50

Tailored of Palm Beach Cloth in plain light and dark or striped effects; also in Natural Color Linen, Gray Crash, Blue Palmer Cloth and Army Khaki; most desirable for warm-weather wear. Size 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Bathing Suits

Specially Priced

One-piece All-Wool Bathing Suits in color combinations as well as plain effects. Heavy Shaker Knit or lightweight Jersey. Size 3 to 8 years. 1.50 to 2.95

Bathing Suits for larger boys, made of fine Wool Jersey in Blue, Heather, Green or Brown. Size 8 to 18 years. 2.95 to 3.95



Travel the "Electric Way" to Mt. Rainier and Puget Sound!

So that your trip across the mountains may be smooth, may be clean, may be silent, the tremendous energy of mountain waterfalls has been harnessed to electrify the "St. Paul Road" over the Great Continental Divide. For 440 miles over three ranges of mountains, secure in a comfortable chair in the observation car of either

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You enjoy to the full the majestic grandeur of the mountain panorama, without cinders or smoke to annoy. With more inviting trip this summer than to the Pacific North Coast over the transcontinental electric highway of the

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200 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CHICAGO WHITE SOX MAKE GAIN

Win Two Games From Detroit While Boston and New York Are Defeated in the American League Championship Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
Chicago	42	21	667	.517
Boston	37	24	604	.552
New York	35	25	583	.574
Cleveland	33	32	568	.565
Detroit	29	36	492	.551
Washington	24	36	490	.522
St. Louis	23	38	377	.444
Philadelphia	20	37	351	.293

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Washington 7, Boston 6.
Chicago 5, Detroit 2.
Chicago 3, Detroit 2.
Philadelphia 3, New York 1.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 4.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston, two games.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

By taking two games from the Detroit Americans Wednesday afternoon the Chicago White Sox made a big gain on the second and third teams in the American League baseball championship standing and they now hold first place with a margin of 63 points over Boston and 84 over New York. Chicago won the first game 5 to 2 and the second 3 to 2.

While Chicago was making a clean sweep of its double-header, the Boston Red Sox dropped the last game of their series with Washington by a score of 7 to 6 in a game which went 11 innings, and the New York Highlanders lost to the Philadelphia Athletics 3 to 1. Cleveland won the other game played in this league yesterday, defeating St. Louis 5 to 4.

CHICAGO TAKES DOUBLE-HEADER

CHICAGO, Ill.—T. R. Cobb, Detroit's great outfielder, continued to set the pace for safe hitting in consecutive games here Wednesday in the American League when he added two more games to his string. His record now stands at 24 games, in which he has made one or more hits. He obtained one hit in each game of the double-header here which his club lost in Chicago. The scores were 5 to 2 and 3 to 2 in favor of the locals.

Chicago won the first game by bunching hits in the fourth. Murphy's double while batting in a pinch gave Chicago the second game when two runs scored on it. Burns had five assists at first base which is a season's record for assists for that position. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 5-11 1
Detroit.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 4 1
Batteries—Clemens and Lynn; Cunningham, Daus and Spencer, Stange. Time—1h. 5m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 5-10 0
Detroit.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-2 10 2
Batteries—Danforth, Russell and Schalk; Elmslie and Spencer, Stange. Umpires—Connolly, Nallin and Moriarty. Time—1h. 45m.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM BOSTON TEAM

The Washington Americans closed their series at Fenway Park Wednesday afternoon with a victory by defeating the Boston Red Sox in 11 innings by a score of 7 to 6. The game was far from major league class, there being considerable poor fielding on the part of both teams and the pitching was not very good.

Washington used two pitchers, Galin starting and lasting eight innings. He was succeeded by Ayres, who held Boston unrun. Shore pitched the entire game for the world's champions and he was not only hit freely, but he gave three bases on balls and made an error. The score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Wash.....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 1-7 13 3
Boston.....0 0 1 0 0 4 1 0 0 6-9 9 3
Batteries—Galley, Ayres and Henry; Alsmith; Shore and Agnew; Umpires—McCormick and Dinneen. Time—2h. 45m.

PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 3-1

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After losing seven straight games to New York, Philadelphia checked the New York drive Wednesday when Meyers defeated Shawkey, a former Athletic pitcher, in a pitchers' battle, 3 to 1. The Athletics took part in the ninth, scoring two runs on a double by Bates and singles by McInnis and Haley.

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-3 7 1
New York.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 9 1
Batteries—Meyers and Haley; Shawkey and Nussmaker. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 45m.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM ST. LOUIS, 5-4

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland made it four straight from St. Louis here Wednesday, winning 5 to 4. Gould, who started to pitch, passed the first three batters.

Klopfert, who relieved him, had St. Louis in check until the ninth when Bagby went in and struck out Jacobson, retiring the side. Score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland.....0 1 1 0 2 0 0 13-8 1
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2-8 0
Batteries—Gould, Klopfert, Bagby and Do Berry; Davenport, Hamilton, Wright and Beverid. Umpires—Owens and Evans. Time—2h. 4m.

SUNNINGDALE TENNIS CAUSES MUCH SURPRISE

R. L. Baggs Defeats E. H. Binzen and Advances to Final Round in the Singles Play

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. H. Binzen, junior national indoor lawn tennis champion, met a surprising defeat on the courts of the Sunningdale Country Club Wednesday, when he was vanquished by R. L. Baggs in a hard three-set match with the score 6-2, 8-10, 6-2. Only the day before Binzen had defeated Baggs in the second round of the Metropolitan tennis tournament at Bronxville in straight sets.

Baggs forced the play in the Sunningdale contest and used an assortment of passing strokes that made Binzen's net attack perilous. The second set was very hard and used Binzen's strength to such an extent that he was an easy loser in the third.

By his victory, Baggs takes a place in the final round, where he will meet Embree Henderson, B. H. Letson and E. J. Clapp, and Embree Henderson and E. H. Binzen advanced to the final round of the doubles event.

The final in doubles will be played Saturday afternoon and the singles final the next morning. The summaries:

SINGLES—Semifinal Round
R. L. Baggs defeated E. H. Binzen, 6-2, 8-10, 6-2.
DOUBLES—Semifinal Round
Benjamin Letson and E. J. Clapp defeated R. L. Baggs and H. L. Bowman, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.
Embree Henderson and E. H. Binzen defeated B. R. Brinton and S. D. Pyle, 6-2, 8-6.

VICTOR LINART WINS IN REVERE BICYCLE RACE

REVERE, Mass.—Victor Linart was the winner of the hour brassard motor-paced professional bicycle race at the Revere track Wednesday evening, covering 41 miles and 5 laps. George Wiley finished seven laps behind and Vincent Madonna and Clarence Carman were three and four miles behind the winner.

Wiley gave Linart a great battle during the first 40 minutes of the race. At the 35-mile mark Linart lost his pace and Wiley gained more than a lap on him before he could pick it up again. Wiley's pacemaker had motor trouble after 42 minutes of riding, and during this time Linart overtook and passed Wiley, getting a good lead before the latter could get his pace going right.

The five-mile open race furnished a fine contest, with Lloyd Thomas just beating out George Bowker after a three-lap sprint. Bowker won the quarter-mile sprint handicap in 28 4-5s. The summary:

Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur—Won by Leo Maggill, Orient Heights, 120 yds.; William Cup, Roxbury, 90 yds. second; Victor Greenquist, Revere, 115 yds., third; J. W. Caruthers, Beachmont, 85 yds., fourth. Time—56 1-2s.

Miss-and-Out Race, Amateur—Won by John Farley, Orient Heights; Fred McKie, Revere, second; Louis Hibban, Lynn, third; F. F. Logan, South Boston, fourth. Distance—1 mile 5 laps. Time—3m. 25 1-2s.

Quarter-Mile Handicap, Professional—Won by George Bowker, Lynn, 55 yds.; Patrick Logan, South Boston, 45 yds., second; Hardy Jackson, Revere, 60 yds., third; Hugh MacPartland, Boston 40 yds., fourth. Time—28 1-2s.

Five-Mile Open, Professional—Won by Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco; George Bowker, Lynn, second; T. Sullivan, New Haven, third; T. Grimm, Newark, fourth; Edward Chandler, Boston, fifth. Time—12m. 45 1-2s.

One Hour Brassard Race—Won by Victor Linart, Antwerp; George Wiley, Syracuse, second; Vincent Madonna, Providence, third; Clarence Carman, Jamaica, N. Y., fourth. Distance—41 miles 5 laps.

WHITEMORE IS GOLF WINNER ON ESSEX COURSE

MANCHESTER, Mass.—P. W. Whittemore was the winner of two prizes in the golf play of the monthly outing of the Harvard Club of Boston which took place at the Essex County Country Club Wednesday afternoon. About 40 members took part in the play and Mr. Whittemore turned in a gross card of 79 and a net of 78.

There was a tie for second best gross with W. M. Bunting and M. G. Haughton turning in cards of 91. The cards which were turned in follow:

P. W. Whittemore.....79 1 78
W. M. Bunting.....90 11 80
M. G. Haughton.....91 11 80
G. B. Harris.....95 15 80
H. B. Ingalls.....99 7 82
C. A. Jackson.....94 11 83
C. P. Harrington.....104 18 86
J. O. Safford.....96 10 86
W. D. Eaton.....106 18 87
P. M. Smith.....92 5 87
T. A. Brown.....103 15 88
S. T. Bittenbender.....112 24 88
H. C. Pope.....108 20 88
L. H. Harding.....104 14 90
J. M. Rothwell.....109 18 91
T. S. Phelps.....107 16 91
W. J. Cunningham.....115 20 95
W. G. Howard.....116 20 96
Paul Bacon.....114 16 98
J. R. Post.....117 16 101

POTATO PRICES DROP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Potato prices dropped yesterday to as low as \$4 a barrel when, as compared with \$12 a barrel when the market reached the high point some time ago. The break was caused by the dumping of thousands of bushels into the market by rail and steamship lines from the eastern coast of Virginia and other southern points.

NEW YORK LEADS THE NATIONALS

Giants Defeat Philadelphia and Move Up Into First Place in Their Baseball League Championship Race

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	1917	P.C.
New York	35	21	625	.518
Philadelphia	35	22	614	.534
Chicago	38	30	559	.468
St. Louis	32	30	516	.438
Cincinnati	33	35	485	.452
Brooklyn	25	31	446	.514
Boston	23	32	418	.527
Pittsburgh	19	39	328	.466

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Brooklyn 7, Boston 3.
New York 4, Philadelphia 2.
Chicago 4, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.
Cincinnati 6, Pittsburgh 5.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, two games.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.

The New York Giants are again heading the National League baseball championship race as the result of their victory over the Philadelphia club Wednesday afternoon in the final game of their series, 4 to 2. The margin between the two teams is half a game.

Four other games were played in this league yesterday, Chicago and St. Louis again dividing a double-header, the Cubs winning the first game 4 to 2 and the Cardinals taking the second, 6 to 3. Cincinnati defeated Pittsburgh 6 to 5 and Brooklyn defeated Boston 7 to 3.

NEW YORK DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 4-2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—New York gained first place in the National League race by defeating Philadelphia here Wednesday, 4 to 2. Neither Benton nor Lavender, who started the game, could get the full contest, the former being taken out for a pinch hitter in the third inning, with the score tied. Peritt shut out Philadelphia during the remainder of the contest, although he was hit hard in two innings.

Lavender was found for only five hits, one of which was a home run by Zimmerman in the first inning which followed Bancroft's fumble of Kauff's grounder. The score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4-5 1
Philadelphia.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-11 4
Batteries—Benton, Peritt and Rariden; Lavender, Pitty and Kullifer. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield. Time—1h. 50m.

CHICAGO WINS AND LOSES BALL GAME

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Chicago and St. Louis divided Wednesday's double-header, Chicago winning the first game, 4 to 2, and St. Louis the second, 6 to 3. Chicago outthrew St. Louis 10 to 5 in the first game.

A batting rally in the seventh inning won the second game for St. Louis. Successive triples by Hornsby, Cruise and Miller, and singles by Paulett, J. Smith and Baird, with Prendergast's wild pitch and Zeider's error produced five runs. Morkle hit a home run with Mann on first base in the eighth. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago.....0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 4-10 2
St. Louis.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 5 3
Batteries—Vaughn and Wilson; Doak and Snyder. Time—1h. 40m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-50 10
Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0-5 3 3
Batteries—Hornstman and Gonzales; Prendergast, Aldridge and Elliott. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—2h. 5m.

CINCINNATI WINS FROM PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Cincinnati scored five runs on five hits in the sixth and sixth innings Wednesday and won from Pittsburgh, 6 to 5, repeating Tuesday's contest.

Regan was hit hard but kept the hits well scattered except in the sixth inning when three singles, a double and a base on balls scored three runs. The score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 6-11 1
Pittsburgh.....0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1-5 13 1
Batteries—Regan, King and Wingo; Jacobs, Carlson, Miller and Schmidt. Umpires. Byron and Quigley. Time—1h. 45m.

BROOKLYN DEFEATS BOSTON BRAVES, 7-3

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Brooklyn champions defeated the Boston Braves at Ebbett's Field Wednesday afternoon by a score of 7 to 3. The game was a very uninteresting one, the pitching, batting and fielding being of minor league class.

Pfeffer pitched for the winners while Allen, Reulbach and Hughes pitched for the losers. Boston used 15 men in the lineup, two of them being removed by Umpire Rigler during the game in addition to Captain Evers and Manager Stallings. The score:

ININGS: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Brooklyn.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9-11 1
Boston.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 9 3
Batteries—Pfeffer and Meyers; Allen, Reulbach, Hughes and Truesdale. Umpires—Rigler and Orth. Time—2h.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The New York Giants have engaged Pitcher Adam Swigler of the University of Pennsylvania for next season. He was in big demand by several major league managers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

St. Paul 1, Louisville 0.
Minneapolis 3, Columbus 2.
Toledo 8, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 6, Indianapolis 5.

SUBURBAN TEAMS LIKELY TO HOLD THEIR CONTESTS

Action of Somerville High School in Dropping Sports Not Expected to Break Up the League

Just how the Suburban League will come out next fall in football is an uncertain matter at this time, following the action of the School Committee in dropping athletics at Somerville High School. This action forces the Somerville football and baseball teams to drop out of the league, as well as the hockey team to drop out of the Interscholastic Hockey League. However, those at the head of athletics at Medford, Malden and Everett High schools "hope" that the Suburban League will continue, and will work hard toward this end.

Thornton Jenkins, headmaster at Malden High School is of the opinion that Malden will have a good team this fall in football, and that the league games can go on without Somerville. He looks forward to the annual big game between Malden and Medford on Thanksgiving Day. At present there is no indication that Malden will follow Somerville's lead, in fact, everything points the other way, and interest is keen in sports. The only other school in the league that may drop sports is Melrose, and that is as yet very uncertain.

Faculty Manager S. E. Marks of Everett thinks that the league will be able to continue all right without Somerville. It was thought by some that Everett would follow Somerville's lead, in view of the fact that the football teams have not been up to their usual high standards of late, and the baseball teams have not been showing well as in the past years. Mr. Marks, however, does not think that the school will drop athletics, not this fall at any rate, and that the league will go on.

One effect that the action of the Somerville School Board will have will be the cutting off of one of the most interesting schoolboy football games of the year, the annual Thanksgiving Day game between Somerville and Rindge Technical School. This game has always been the aim of both school elevens all season, and the teams always put up a great contest when they came together. Followers of the school sports will miss this annual affair.

MISS SMITH IS GOLF WINNER AT BROCKTON CLUB

BROCKTON, Mass.—Miss Dorothy Smith of the Brockton Country Club won the women's invitation golf tournament at the Thorne Lea Golf Club here Wednesday. Miss Barbara Winslow, Mrs. W. P. Arnold and Miss Helen Smith were tied for the gross prize with 56. Miss F. B. Clark of Thorne Lea won the putting contest with 18 strokes. The summary:

Gr Hd Net
Miss Dorothy Smith, Brockton.....64 18 46
C. C.64 18 46
Miss F. B. Clark, Thorne Lea.....59 11 48
Mrs. E. E. Drake, Thorne Lea.....59 11 48
Mrs. C. A. Howes, Thorne Lea.....59 11 48
Mrs. F. W. Simmons, Thorne Lea.....59 11 48
Mrs. C. G. Baldus, Thorne Lea.....56 6 50
Miss Barbara, Winslow, Thorne Lea.....56 6 50
C. C.56 6 50
Mrs. W. P. Arnold, Thorne Lea.....56 6 50
Helen Smith, Thorne Lea.....56 6 50
Mrs. F. E. Cobb, Brockton.....60 6 54
C. C.60 6 54
Miss F. H. Burnette, Thorne Lea.....64 10 54
Miss Mabel Packard, Thorne Lea.....65 11 54
Miss Doris Jenkins, Brockton.....75 18 57
C. C.75 18 57
Mrs. L. B. Atherton, Thorne Lea.....75 18 57
Miss Loraine.....76 18 58
C. C.76 18 58
Mrs. C. T. Hudson, Brockton.....78 18 60
Miss Hazel Moore, Brockton.....85 18 67
Mrs. Forrest Vincent, Brockton.....90 18 72
Mrs. Edmund Wright, Brockton.....90 18 72

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	27	11	.711
Lawrence	25	16	.610
New London	19	16	.543
Bridgeport	20	17	.541
Worcester	19	20	.487
Portland	17	23	.425
Hartford	12	23	.343
Springfield	12	25	.324

RESULTS YESTERDAY
New Haven 4, Springfield 3.
New London 7, Lawrence 2.
Bridgeport 2, Hartford 1.
Bridgeport 4, Springfield 2.

GAMES TODAY
Springfield at Bridgeport.
Worcester at New Haven.
Lawrence at New London.
Portland at Hartford.

PLAYERS TO JOIN REGIMENT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Members of the Chicago Baseball Club of the American League volunteered here Wednesday to act as recruiting agents of the United States Army. The players will go through the stands before the games and endeavor to induce young men of military age to enlist.

NEW PITCHER FOR GIANTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The New York Giants have engaged Pitcher Adam Swigler of the University of Pennsylvania for next season. He was in big demand by several major league managers.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

New Orleans 4, Mobile 2.
Birmingham 9, Atlanta 2.
Atlanta 4, Birmingham 2.

FENWAY PARK TOMORROW AT 3:30 O'CLOCK

CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD
Red Sox vs. New York

Sets at 3:30 p.m. Phone Book 1000.

PICKUPS

Cleveland made it four straight from the St. Louis Browns yesterday.

The Boston Red Sox have lost 24 games this season and 14 of them have been lost since June 1.

Cobb kept up his wonderful batting record yesterday and has now hit safely in 24 consecutive games.

George Burns, first baseman of the Detroit Tigers, made a season's record for assists yesterday, getting five.

The New York Giants are again back in first place, but the margin is only half a game over the Phillies.

The White Sox made a gain of a game and a half on both the Boston Red Sox and New York Highlanders yesterday.

Yesterday was the first time in eight starts that the Philadelphia Athletics had defeated the New York Highlanders.

Manager Robinson tried Outfielder Myers at third base for Brooklyn yesterday in place of Mowrey and he did very well.

There were three home runs in the National League yesterday and none in the American. Stengel, Brooklyn; Zimmerman, New York, and Morkle, Chicago, made them.

Risberg of the Chicago White Sox is beginning to do some major league batting. Yesterday he made three singles, a three-base hit and a two-base hit in six times at bat.

McInnis of the Athletics made three hits in four times at bat yesterday. He has made no less than seven hits in the last two games and has run his average for the season up to .326.

Olson of the Brooklyn champions has worked himself up into third place in the National League batting table with the fine average of .327. Roush of Cincinnati is today leading with .355, one point better than Cruise of St. Louis.

Manager Lajoie has worked his Toronto International League team into the first division and is only six and a half games behind the leaders. The former Cleveland and Philadelphia star is doing some heavy batting and playing a fine game in the field.

If the United States Marines see active service in France, the chances are that E. W. Mahan, who has just enlisted and was a former star baseball pitcher and outfielder at Harvard, will do some championship pitching for that branch of the service in its baseball games across the water.

COURT CHECKS ANARCHISTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alexander Berkman, who, with Emma Goldman, another anarchist, is on trial in the United States District Court here for conspiracy to obstruct the operation of the Selective Draft Law, was warned repeatedly yesterday by Judge Julius Mayer that in examining talesmen for the jury he must confine himself to questions having to do with the case. Earlier in the day Berkman and Miss Goldman had dismissed their attorney and announced they would conduct their own defense.

At one point in the examination Berkman was told by the court that he must not "make speeches."

Miss Goldman called out: "Your honor, may I say something?" "No," said Judge Mayer emphatically. "Sit down." She obeyed. Seven talesmen were examined during the day.

GOWDY TO JOIN REGIMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. H. Gowdy, veteran catcher of the Boston Braves, has made his last appearance in uniform probably until the end of the war. Several weeks ago Gowdy enlisted in a militia regiment of his home town, Columbus, O. This regiment will mobilize July 15. Gowdy has left this city for his home.

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TALBOT CO

295-105 Washington Street BOSTON

Red Sox vs. New York

Sets at 3:30 p.m. Phone Book 1000.

PLAY ADVANCES IN BRON

AUGUSTE GAUVAIN
REVIEWS TREND OF
AUSTRIAN AFFAIRSGerman Intentions Toward Aus-
tria-Hungary in Light of Com-
ing Peace Preparations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—M. Auguste Gauvain, the distinguished foreign affairs correspondent of the Journal des Débats, reviews the trend of affairs in Austria in the light of the recent resignation of Count Tisza. There is no doubt, he says, that Charles IV wished to get rid of him on his accession to the throne. He at that time sent him the star of the order of Saint Stephen, which, when sent to a minister, is considered as a graceful invitation to retire. The Magyar dictator did not move. He has held on until now, in spite of the efforts made by the leaders of the Opposition.

Why has he now resigned? This is not known exactly. He was not in agreement with the King, either on matters of general policy, or on several matters of primary importance. There was, therefore, no lack of reasons for his resignation. The only question is why these reasons, which did not prove effective up till now, should suddenly have brought about the desired effect.

First of all it seems quite a recognized fact that Count Tisza's resignation does not imply the diminution of German influence in the Dualist monarchy. It is more likely to have a contrary effect. This may seem paradoxical to those persons who, aware of Count Tisza's participation in the German aggression of 1914 and of his decided partisanship for the German alliance, will be tempted to see in his fall an indication of the dislocation of the Austro-German edifice.

But, however Germanophile this Minister was, he was even more Magyar. A resolute adversary of trialism and of all those combinations tending to transform dualism into a federative system by approximating to federalism, he was equally hostile to the fusion of Magyardom into Mittel-Europa. He was not in the least opposed to the creation of a Mittel Europa and to Hungary forming a part of such a combination, but he desired that Hungary should preserve a certain economic independence.

The truth is that, every inch a Magyar chauvinist, he was particularly anxious to preserve the entire domination of Magyardom in Trans-Lithuania and economic autonomy in its relations with Cis-Lithuania and the allied countries. He was an enemy of universal suffrage which would have enabled the nationalities and the peasants to defend their demands, and of the absorption of Hungary into an immense customs union. If Charles IV has not the better of him, it is because Germany, anxious to conclude a peace, has at last given her approval to those combinations which are intended to transform the dualist monarchy in such a way as to give apparent satisfaction to the nationalities.

In order that it should be possible to start peace negotiations, continues M. Auguste Gauvain, Austro-Germans feel that it is necessary for her to present a different face to the world. This conviction dates only from the Russian Revolution and the intervention of the United States. Germany first thought that she could get around the Russian revolutionaries; she now realizes the futility of her efforts. She also counted on American intervention being nothing more than a matter of speeches, and now she realizes that a formidable, a splendidly equipped army will be ready to fight on the western front before the end of the year. She has lost all hope of gaining the victory by force of arms. It is necessary, therefore, that she should prepare for peace before that period which will see the American armies entering the field. For this she needs Austria-Hungary as an indispensable go-between. In order that the latter should have a pretext for negotiations she must inaugurate in her internal policy a régime which will correspond, outwardly, with the demands formulated by the Russian revolutionaries and President Wilson. That is the reason why the Reichsrath has been convened for May 30. Count Clam Martinic is making advances to the Czechs. He is trying to seduce the Galicians. The two Germans of Bohemia, MM. Urban and Baernreither, and M. de Bobrinski, Minister for Galicia, who had handed in their resignations to the president of the Council have now been persuaded to withdraw them. Something has occurred recently between Vienna and Berlin an indication of which is furnished by the Berliner Tageblatt:

"Germany would willingly see a compromise arrived at between the Austro-Germans and the Austro-Slavs on a federalist basis, since a federalized Austria, even of a diminished size, would remain, with a reconstituted Poland, a faithful ally of Germany. The Czechs and the Slavs of the South, even if they obtained a certain amount of autonomy, would be rendered completely inoffensive by the powerful Germano-Magyar-Polish coalition which would form the framework of the Central Europe of the future."

The Vossische Zeitung is just as explicit. In an article written by its editor, telegraphed by the Vienna agencies and reproduced in the entire Austrian press, it expresses the following opinions, opinions which are very unexpected from such a quarter:

"It is necessary to understand once for all that Austria is not a German State. Austria is an aggregate of different nationalities. This State can only be made wholesome by a reorganization on the basis of the principle of nationalities. A strong Austria is only possible if, under the aegis of the Hapsburgs, the several peoples, each with its separate organization, live in happy community. In such a future is not only to be found the strength

of Austria, but its chief value as the ally of Germany, both politically and economically. In the present developments we witness the progress of the idea of a 'greater Austria.' This idea is shared both by reasonable Germans and by the Slavs. As for us, Germans of the Empire, we have every reason to welcome the growth of a neighbor State which, owing to its German elements, which are so dear to us, and of its Slav peoples, will form a bridge between the West and the East. As long as Austria preserved the ambition of being a German State, she was or could once more become a rival of Germany. The new Austria, strong, and largely populated, will serve as a complement to ourselves."

Every word of this should serve as a subject for our meditations, concludes M. Auguste Gauvain. What is being prepared in Austria-Hungary is simply the shoring up of Germanism. The "happy community" for the birth of which the Vossische Zeitung hopes was possible before the war. But at that time the Germans were furiously opposed to it. Whenever any question of it was discussed seriously, they united with the Magyars in order to veto it. They have only changed their opinion because the power of domination is escaping from their grasp. The Slavs of Austria are not deceived; may we not be deceived either.

RAMSAY MAC DONALD
ON VISIT TO RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In the course of a speech made at a meeting of the Independent Labor Party at Swansea, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., said that six months ago Europe had seemed to be in a rut which was getting deeper, but that Russia, by a great act of self-liberation, had shown Europe how to emancipate itself. When he was listening the other night in the House of Commons to the speeches of Conservatives on the Franchise Bill, he had wondered whether he was dreaming, for those Conservatives were propounding the doctrines of a new democracy. The passage of that bill, even with its shortcomings, was going to bring such an amount of democracy into the country that nothing would be able to keep the workers in chains, if the workers decided to be free. For the first time their soldiers and sailors would be entitled to the vote. Those who had fought on land and sea and faced the grim realities of war were not going back to militarism, but were going to help the democracy of Europe to rid itself forever of the accursed militarism which had broken Europe. Russia, Mr. MacDonald considered, had made the great difference. Russia had struck, and for that reason they were better, older and stronger today than they had been before Russia had risen and the Russian workmen had struck.

He only wished that Germany would follow that example and that his German friends would rise to the occasion. He still believed, at the bottom of his heart, that they would do so, but if the reactionary elements in Great Britain told them they were going to force liberty upon them, they would only build strong fresh foundations for autocracy in Prussia and make it impossible for German social democracy to emancipate itself. He appealed to German idealism, because he believed that every educated man in Germany had a desire to be self-governed and to stand forward in the light of day should be to shoulder as Russia had done. He was not a pro-German, said Mr. MacDonald, he was a pro-European, a pro-democrat, a pro-internationalist, and he never wished to be anything else. He did not wish for a patched-up peace, but for a peace that would never be broken because it would be established on a democratic foundation.

He and his colleagues had had a call to go to Russia and they had accepted it; they had got their passports and they were going to the democrats in Petrograd. They were not going to hamper their country and they were going to take part in no pro-German plot or plan. They were going to advance no material interests, to cloak no crime; they were going to speak the truth. They hoped, by means of conferences and talks, to get such agreements as would redeem the democracies of Europe, establish the Russian revolution on a durable foundation, and help their German comrades to emancipation. They hoped to get agreements about secret treaties and undisclosed obligations, not that they might be torn up, certainly not if they were good, but that all Europe might know what they were fighting about, and so that when peace came it should secure freedom, nationality, self-government, independence, and, above all, future peace to the war-stricken nations of Europe.

STATE EMPLOYEES' WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The following award has been given by the Conciliation and Arbitration Board for Government Employees with regard to the claim made by the National Joint Committee of Postal and Telegraph Associations, the Civil Service Federation, and the Civil Service Clerical Alliance, for an increase in wages on account of the war for Government employees under 18 years of age: Employees under 18 years of age who are represented by these organizations and who are employed full time are to receive an increase of 2s. a week, payable as from Jan. 1, 1917. This increase is to be in addition to the actual remuneration on July 1, 1916, but those who have received an increase since then shall only be entitled to receive such further amount as will not make the total exceed that given in this award. Part time employees engaged on manual duties are to receive the same increase in proportion to their ordinary hours of work. The award does not apply to any persons engaged wholly or mainly in manual labor whose wages follow the decisions of the Committee on Production, or rather such recognized machinery applicable to the district generally.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frederick Lincoln Anderson, professor of New Testament interpretation in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass., is acting as a leader of the forces, in and out of the Constitutional Convention of Massachusetts, now in session, that are contending for the enactment of a provision making impossible all appropriations from the State Treasury to causes or to institutions that are sectarian. Professor Anderson is a native of Missouri, whose father, Galusha Anderson, was one of the leaders of the Baptist denomination in the mid-West during the last half of the last century. The son, Professor Anderson, was educated at the University of Chicago, and following study abroad, settled in Chicago and taught Latin in the university. In 1887 he was called to the pastorate of one of the leading Baptist churches in Chicago. Soon after he was called to Rochester, N. Y., and there he remained until 1900, when he went to the Newton Seminary. Soon after arriving in Newton, he aligned himself with Protestants against tendencies on Beacon Hill which were making for restoration of union between church and State; and since that time he has been active as an opponent of ecclesiasticism in alliance with politicians. He is a member of the Constitutional Convention, and has introduced a measure for consideration and adoption by the convention which, if passed, will evidently effectively preclude all appropriations from the treasury for sectarian ends.

Arthur Brisbane, for a long time the chief editorial writer for Mr. Hearst's syndicate of daily newspapers, and whose salary is said to have been the largest ever paid a journalist in the United States, has bought the Washington Times from Frank A. Munsey and will, it is supposed, edit it from the national capital. Whether or not Mr. Brisbane is withdrawing from employment by Mr. Hearst remains to be seen. His income as an editor has been such that he has had a surplus to invest in New York realty, and such fortune as he now has has come mainly from dealings in New York property. Mr. Brisbane's forte, as an editorial writer, has been in his success in writing in an elementary way for the masses, about common, every-day aspects of life, rather than as a guide to the thinking of the "intellectuals." His father, Albert Brisbane, like his friend, Horace Greeley, was a disciple of Fourier; and was one of the more interesting members of the group of communists in the United States who flourished during the years of the last century. The boy had an eclectic education in the United States and in Europe. He began his journalistic career as a reporter on the New York Sun in 1882, and from then until 1897, when he joined the staff of the New York Evening Journal, he was stationed much of the time in London, representing first the Sun, and later the New York World. Of the latter he was managing editor for seven years.

Lord Donoughmore, who was a member of the commission which recently made report on the operations in Mesopotamia, is the Sixth Earl of Donoughmore. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, he early took an interest in politics, and from 1903 to 1905 held the position of Undersecretary of State for War. He was chairman of Committees, House of Lords, in 1911.

Frank A. Vanderlip, who is to be chairman of the emergency division of the Resource Mobilization Bureau of New York State, just named by Governor Whitman, is a product of the Middle West, who has risen to great power in the financial center of the United States. Educated at the University of Illinois and at Chicago University, where he specialized in economics, finance, and history, and with considerable journalistic experience as a writer on finance for leading Chicago papers, he was brought to Washington and the Treasury Department in 1907, to act as private secretary to the then Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage. Speedily promoted to be Assistant Secretary, Mr. Vanderlip served the Nation until 1901, when he accepted a call to New York City, to become a vice-president of the National City Bank, with important duties. In 1910 he was made president of this institution, with its huge resources, and since that time he has been a major figure in national finance, attending strictly to business, however. He has served on important national and international commissions created to solve problems of banking and trade; he has written voluminously for technical and popular periodicals, on phases of finance which he has deemed it best for Congress and for the people to keep in mind. He never has ceased to be a student, or to go to his problems with the method of research taught him in the universities; and at the same time he has shown unusual ability in making the bank which he controls gain in popular esteem as a progressive and tolerably disinterested corporation.

AUSTRIAN CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Berne).—At a meeting organized by the Austrian Political Society recently to discuss the treatment accorded the press during the war the following resolution was adopted unanimously: The dictatorship and limitation which the Austrian press and the public have experienced at the hands of the censor, and the complete exclusion of all newspapers from hostile countries have resulted in a serious indifference on the part of the population toward even the most important questions affecting the fate and interests of the State, and have prejudiced our prestige abroad. We most emphatically

call for all news, announcements, and discussions, the censoring of which is not recommended by purely military interests, to be submitted to the public. We regard relaxation of the regulations concerning the importation of foreign newspapers as a fixed necessity for the formation of an independent opinion. We demand permission for the free circulation of newspapers on the ground that the circulation of news appears to be a pressing necessity for the rapid and thorough enlightenment of the people. Further, in view of the consideration that the press constitutes an essential cultural factor in a state, we demand the granting of all those liberties which the press enjoys in other countries.

BY OTHER EDITORS

French-Canadians in Army
NELSON (B. C.) NEWS.—Official figures of French-Canadian enlistments are significant. They show that the proportion of the French-Canadians living outside Quebec who have enlisted is overwhelmingly greater than of those living within the Province. Total enlistments of French-Canadians in Canada's army of 425,000 is 14,100. Of this number 6979 enlisted from Quebec and 5904 from outside, while 1217 came from both inside and outside the Province. Assuming, to be on the safe side, that all the latter were from Quebec, the following enlistment figures are reached: French-Canadians from Quebec, 8206; from outside Quebec, 5904. The 1911 census showed that the male French-Canadian population in Quebec was four times as great as in the other eight provinces, or more than seven times as great if allowance is made for French-Canadians in eastern Ontario who are directly subject to the influences which have kept Quebec lukewarm, or made it anti-British, in the war.

This Year's Commencements
SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN.—Our college commencements this year are made significant by the presence of so many members of the graduating class released from the training camps for the day in order that they can take their diplomas. The extent to which college boys are serving their country at this time is thereby made strikingly apparent, and no men's college will be without its prospective heroes at this anniversary season. There has never been anything like this in the history of our colleges. During the Civil War days the seniors who had enlisted were not permitted to come from the battle lines in order to get their sheepskins. Many degrees were conferred in absentia and perhaps that only served to deepen the gloom which that war had cast over the Nation. The extent to which colleges have been giving military training had already served to create the atmosphere which seniors from Plattsburg and elsewhere will increase. The colleges are going through the motions of commencement, but outside oratory is conspicuous by its absence. Nobody needs to pump a sense of duty into the students, for they already face obligations of the most serious character.

EXPERT VIEW ON
U-BOAT ACTIVITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The French naval expert, M. Olivier Guicheneuc, whose articles in the Rappel and Victoire are widely read, notes that better results have been obtained quite recently in the hunt for submarines both in the northern waters and in the Mediterranean. He considers that the arrival of the American destroyers under Admiral Sims, and their cooperation with the British fleet, is one of the chief causes of this improvement. The Japanese too, he points out, have recently sent boats to the Mediterranean, capable of chasing submarines. M. Guicheneuc states that he has it on good authority that the increase in the number of submarine chasers will coincide with the adoption of two new methods of submarine destruction, of French invention, which though not regarded as "antidotes" to the submarine menace are calculated to give good results in a large number of cases. The idea of sending Japanese destroyers to European waters to aid in dealing with the submarine pirates was put forward in Le Rappel by both M. Guicheneuc and M. Milhaud some months ago. In 1917, it is necessary to circumvent the enemy by means of war vessels as powerful as the new submarines and more numerous, says M. Guicheneuc. In 1915, the submarine menace was dealt with by arming the trawlers, but in 1917 the trawlers are useless. The first contingent of powerful submarine chasers have been sent by the Americans and the Japanese. If I were to tell you the number of destroyers which the United States is going to send every month, you would be agreeably surprised. It is far superior to the number of boats which the Germans can turn out in the same time. When you add to this calculation the destroyers which are being constructed in the British dockyards, you may hope that in a relatively short time, we shall once more have the advantage of numbers on our side, an advantage which is essential in submarine warfare. There is a second factor which will also tell greatly in our favor, organization. Vice-Admiral Sims is a man of very advanced and progressive ideas who will put new inventions to extensive use. The American Government's choice is therefore an excellent one. . . . Yet in spite of these accruing advantages, M. Guicheneuc is still of opinion that by attacks on the submarine bases large numbers of human lives, tonnage, and property of every kind would be saved.

SPEECH OF GERMAN
CHANCELLOR HELD
A DISAPPOINTMENTPrince Alexander zu Hohenlohe
Declares Herr von Bethmann-
Hollweg Postpones Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland.—Prince Alexander zu Hohenlohe has again chosen the Swiss press as a medium through which to urge the necessity of the speedy conclusion of peace on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities. On this occasion he has used the German Chancellor's latest declaration in the Reichstag as an opportunity for a return to his theme, and has published a series of three articles on the subject in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung under the heading of "A Bitter Disappointment."

The speech, with its refusal of a definite reply to the peace program of either the Right or the Left, was a bitter disappointment, he began, for all those who hoped for a speedy peace. The Chancellor must have known that the desire for a clear definition of the German war aims was not confined to the Right and the Left, but that wide circles of the German people were justifiably anxious to know whether the struggle was being continued exclusively for the defense of the fatherland, or to satisfy the lust for conquest in imperialistic quarters.

Two circumstances in particular had increased the demand for this information. In the first place the Russian revolution had robbed the war in the east of its original character as a campaign against Tsarism, and in the second the declarations of the Dual Monarchy in favor of an honorable peace that should secure the honor and free development of all the belligerents had led to expectations of a logical statement from Germany also.

Had Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg made such a statement, wrote Prince Alexander zu Hohenlohe, had he declared that Germany aimed at no annexations either at the expense of Russia or any other country, and at no indemnities—provided, of course, that her opponents undertook to adopt the same attitude—peace would now be secured, and the nations would be assured that they would be spared a fourth winter campaign. For such a declaration would have rendered it possible for the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates in Russia to exercise such pressure on the Entente with regard to the conclusion of the war as it would have been no longer able to resist, with the result that it would have been compelled to conclude peace. As it was, however, the Chancellor's speech had created the most unfavorable situation possible for the conclusion of peace, and his negative answer would necessarily arouse the distrust of Russian Socialists and enable the imperialists to use them to further their ends.

Proceeding to discuss the possible reasons for the Chancellor's attitude, the writer considered that the most probable of all was that, following on his visit to headquarters immediately before the delivery of his speech, he had adopted the military standpoint. It was obvious, wrote the Prince, that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg is making his war aims dependent on the outcome of the war, and that he looks for a speedy and successful termination of the struggle; and this, apart altogether from the question as to whether such expectations were justified or not, the Prince considered most regrettable and unfortunate. Not only did it mean

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that the enemy would now be less inclined for peace than ever, and would interpret the speech as proof that Germany was only biding her time before declaring an annexationist program; but it also meant that the last opportunity had been missed of concluding peace through the medium of Russia, and of laying the foundation for permanent friendship with the new Russia. Moreover, it also laid upon the German people the undesired blame for the continuation of the war, and ruined the prospect of a durable peace, since no peace that was dictated could be durable in character.

This, again, meant that in addition to the liquidation of the enormous debt contracted during the war, the people would have to assume the burden of preparing for another struggle. Indeed, Prince Alexander zu Hohenlohe noted that there were people in Germany who were already talking of the next war, and that General von Stein, the Prussian Minister for War, recently characterized pacifism as utopian, and war as unavoidable and certain to recur at intervals. He recalled, on the other hand, that M. Painlevé, the French Minister for War, only recently declared that the present struggle must be fought to a finish in order that it might be the last, and could only conclude that the men at the head of affairs in Germany had still failed to recognize that a new era had dawned. The men who came back from the trenches would be of a different opinion, however, he predicted. They, at least, would have learned that there was nothing splendid about war, and no power on earth would induce them to fight again for anything but the defense of their country. For that reason, wrote the Prince, the people will demand, and with right, that in future it shall be heard and consulted when there is any question of a declaration of war.

UNITED STATES
SEEKS NEW TRADE
OUTLET IN SOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Intensive effort on the part of American exporters to make further advances in trade with South and Central America is urged by the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

"While there is no corner of the globe that has not been invaded by Yankee salesmen," says a statement given out by the office, "yet there is still opportunity for intensive effort by American manufacturers in many sections of the world. A great deal of emphasis has been placed upon the importance of South and Central America as a rich field for exploitation, but there is still opportunity for our exporters to get markets for their products. With German and Austrian trade entirely cut off, and the heavy home demands of the Allies for manufactured products, our South and Central American neighbors look to us to supply their many and varied wants."

"There is a far more important side to this question than is apparent at first glance. The necessity of making intensive effort to sell our products in South and Central America at present is bound to have a deep significance on our trade after the war. The introduction of American manufactured products into countries which, heretofore, were unfamiliar with the superior quality of our goods is bound to have a lasting effect on our export trade. A trial of our products will be but the opening wedge for future business, and will secure permanent outlets for our manufactures."

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Double Panel Tub Silk Petticoats, white and flesh, \$2.98
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No job too small, no contract too large.

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Haynes & Company

Always Reliable

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SALE OF
Haynes "Parke" Shirts

Every One Haynes Quality 79c

Regular \$1.00 Values

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Our Original

Slip Overs

In Crepe de Chine and Georgette at

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The Blouse Novelty of the Season

In flesh and white.

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Total Resources Over \$10,500,000

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C. A. WRIGHT, 473 State Street, Springfield, Mass.

STOCK MARKET

VERY ERRATIC

Price Changes Are Wide and Irregular, Industrials Showing Moderate Activity—Boston Market Is Almost Featureless

New York stocks were firm, but irregular again in the early dealings today. Pierce-Arrow Automobile, Haskell & Barker Car and Manhattan Electric Supply were traded in on the big board for the first time today. Considerable United States Steel common was dealt in, but its price fluctuated narrowly.

Studebaker preferred sold down 3 1/2 points. The common was wobbly and lost nearly a point. Royal Dutch Steamship was strong, and Sinclair Oil was up more than a point at one time. Pittsburgh Coal advanced 1 1/2 points. General Motors was down 1 1/2 points at one time, but it rallied to near where it closed yesterday.

Boston stock market prices were about firm in the first few minutes today.

There was little change in the general aspect of the New York list as a whole late in the first half hour. General Motors slumped. Royal Dutch added to its gain.

There was considerable backing and filling, but prices were inclined to harden at midday. General Motors, which opened down 1/2 at 116 1/2, declined to 112 1/2 and recovered about 2 points before midday. Sinclair Oil opened up 1/2 at 41 1/2. After improving to 42 1/2 it declined to 39 1/2, and then moved up more than a point. Ohio Cities Gas opened up 1/2 at 123 1/2, dropped to 116 1/2 and recovered part of the loss before midday. Texas Company opened down 2 points at 209, receded to 208 and then advanced more than 2 points during the first half of the session. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened up 1/2 at 141 1/2 and declined 2 points. United States Steel held around 131.

Gulf declined unchanged in Boston at 112 1/2, declined a point and recovered the loss before midday. Local stocks generally moved within a narrow range.

The bears made a renewed drive at stocks in the early afternoon. International Paper, Wilson and Royal Dutch were particularly weak. Swift had a four-point drop in Boston. There were slight recoveries before the beginning of the last hour.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
Aetna Explos.	100	98	100	98
Big Ledge	25	24	25	24
Boston & Montana	60	58	60	58
Butte & Z.	114	112	114	112
Butte Detroit	10	9	10	9
Calumet & Jerome	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11
Canada Copper	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2
Chester	100	98	100	98
Cosden & Co.	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11
Cosden O. & G.	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11
Curtiss	29 1/2	29	29 1/2	29
Dundee Arizona	40 1/2	40	40 1/2	40
First Nat'l Copper	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2
Goldfield Cons.	51	50	51	50
Grant Motors	3	2	3	2
Green Monster	1	1	1	1
Hedra Mining	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	8
Howe Sound	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5
Hudson Bay	14 1/2	14	14 1/2	14
Jerome Verde	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11
Jerome Victor	21	20	21	20
Jumbo	31	30	31	30
Lake Torpedo Boat	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7
Magma Cop.	43	42	43	42
Martins	104	102	104	102
Max Munitions	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2
McKin Dar	48	47	48	47
Mid Petrol	11 1/2	11	11 1/2	11
Midwest Oil	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7
Mohica	75	74	75	74
Mojave Tungsten	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3
Nancy Hanks	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7
Nipissing	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7
Powder	15	14	15	14
Res. Cons.	25	24	25	24
Sapulpa Ref.	10	9	10	9
Seneca	10	9	10	9
Squibb Oil	14	13	14	13
Sinclair Oil	25	24	25	24
St. Albans	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	6
Stewart Min.	3 1/2	3	3 1/2	3
Submarine Boat	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	23
Success Min.	27	26	27	26
Troy Arizona	25	24	25	24
United Motors	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	26
United W. Oil	36	35	36	35
United Sugar	36	35	36	35
Un Verde Cons.	38	37	38	37
Utah National	5	4	5	4
U. S. Steam	4 1/2	4	4 1/2	4
Victoria	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	7
Wright-Martin	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	8
Zinc Concent.	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	2

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; probably showers by Friday morning or on Friday; moderate variable winds.

For Northern New England: Fair to night, probably followed by showers in early morning or on Friday.

For Southern New England: Fair to night, probably followed by showers in early morning or on Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 72; 12 noon 74

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.

Albany	66	New Orleans	78
Buffalo	62	New York	68
Chicago	62	Philadelphia	68
Cincinnati	70	Pittsburgh	66
Denver	58	Portland, Me.	68
Des Moines	68	Portland, Ore.	52
Jacksonville	78	San Francisco	48
Kansas City	70	St. Louis	78
Nantucket	68	Washington	72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 4:09; High water 7:25; 5:21 a. m.; 5:47 p. m.

Length of day, 15:16; Moon sets, 11:44 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:33 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	28 1/2	29	28 1/2	28 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	86	86	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am B Sugar	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93
Am Can.	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Can. pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Car Fy.	77 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	77
Am H. L.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Am Loco.	72	72	70	70
Am Smelt'g.	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	73 1/2	73 1/2	70	70
Am Sugar	119	121	118 1/2	120 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	123	123	122 1/2	123
Am Woolen	53	53	53	53
Am Wr. pf.	42	42	41	41 1/2
Am Zinc	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Anacosta	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
At. & B. & A.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Atchafalpa	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
Atchafalpa pf.	112	112 1/2	110 1/2	111
Atchafalpa pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Bald Loco.	71 1/2	72	70	71
Balt. & Ohio	74 1/2	74 1/2	74	74
Beth Steel B.	141 1/2	141 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
BFGoodrich	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
BFGoodrich pf.	105	105	105	105
Brook U.	105	105	105	105
Bruna Term.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Butte & Sup.	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Cal Petrol	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Can Pacific	159 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Can. Leather	95 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Cer de Pas	36	36	36	36
Chen Motor	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85
Ches. & Ohio	67 1/2	67 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Chir & Pac. W.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Chir & Pac. W. pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
Chir & Pac. W. pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chir & Pac. W. pf.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68
Chir & N. W.	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chino Cop.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56
Chile Cop.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Col Fuel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Col Gas & El.	41	41	40	40
Con Can.	100	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
Corn Prod.	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Corn Prod. pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Cruc Steel	87	88 1/2	86	86 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	103	103	103	103
Cub-Am Sug.	91 1/2	91 1/2	90	90
Cub-Am Sug. pf.	103	103	103	103
Cuban Cons.	43	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Cuban Cons. pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90
Deere & Huds.	115	115	114 1/2	114 1/2
Denver pf.	10	10	10	10
Domes Min.	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2
Elkhorn	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36
Erle	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Erle pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Erle 2d pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Gen Electric	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Gen Motors	116 1/2	117	112 1/2	114
Gen Motors pf. N.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Granby Min.	86	86	86	86
Gt Nor Ore	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Green Can.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
Gulf States	127	127	127	127
Gulf St. P. & O.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Has & Bar Can	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Inspiration	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Int Ag Corp	55 1/2	55 1/2	54	54
Int Mer Mar.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Imer Mar pf.	82 1/2	82	82	82
In Nickel C.	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
In Paper	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Kan City So.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Kelley Tires	47 1/2	47 1/2	46	46
Kenne Cop.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Lack Steel	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Laclede Gas	97	97	97	97
Lee R. & T. C.	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Lehigh Val.	66	66	66	66
Max Motor	47	48	46	47 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf.	65	65 1/2	65	65 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
May Co.	55	55	55	55
May Petrol	95 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Mex Pet pf.	94	94	94	94
Miami	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Midvale St.	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
MSP & SSM	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
M. S. L. New	18	18	18	18
Mo K. T.	7	7	7	7
Mo Pac w.	32 1/2	32 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Nat Acme	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nat Condu.	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Nat Enamel	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Nevada Con.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
NY Central	93 1/2	93 1/2	92	92
NY Dock	16	16	16	16
NOT & M.	25	25	25	25
NYNH & H.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
N. & W.	124	124	124	124
North Pac.	103	103	102 1/2	102 1/2
N. S. Steel	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2
O. Cities Gas	123 1/2	123 1/2	116 1/2	119
O. W.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
O. W. V. a. pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64	64 1/2
Pacific Mail	101	101	101	101
Pac Mail pf.	101	101	101	101
Penna.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Peoples Gas	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Per M. pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Pierce-Arrow pf.	98	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Pitts Coal pf.	57	57 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Pitts Steel pf.	100	100	100	100
P. & W. Va.	35	35 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
P. & W. Va. pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Pressed St.	75 1/2	76	74 1/2	75
Press S. pf.	101	101	100	100
Fullman	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Quicksilver	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Quicksilver pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Ray Con	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Reading	97 1/2	97 1/2	96	96
Rdg 1st pf.	41	41	41	41

BOSTON CURB

SteelPfr.....	103	103	103	High	Low	Last
Ab-Am Sug.....	.9013	.9113	.9010	36c	34c	34c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.43	.43	.43	86c	86c	86c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.43	.43	.43	60c	60c	60c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	43c	40c	43c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	98c	98c	98c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	62c	59c	61c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	17c	14c	17c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	11c	11c	11c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	11c	11c	11c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	21c	21c	21c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	49c	48c	49c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	11c	11c	11c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	11c	11c	11c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	19c	18c	19c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	12c	12c	12c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	7c	7c	7c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	14c	14c	14c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	49c	49c	49c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	99c	97c	97c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	5c	5c	5c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	1c	1c	1c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	1c	1c	1c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	17	17	17
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	43c	41c	41c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	45c	45c	45c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	15c	15c	15c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	2c	2c	2c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	27c	27c	27c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	19c	18c	18c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	78c	75c	75c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	47c	46c	46c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	11c	11c	11c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	15c	15c	15c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	33c	33c	33c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	61c	61c	61c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	27c	27c	27c
Ab-Am Sp.....	.9013	.9013	.9010	5c	5c	5c

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STEEL OUTLOOK
IS PERPLEXING

Proposed Government Control of Prices Causes Much Uncertainty in the Trade—Japanese Are Buying Ship Plates

The Iron Age says: The agitation of Government control of prices for iron and steel products and for coal and coke has added a new and serious element of uncertainty to the situation, and the perplexities of buyers have increased as prices have made further advances.

So far as Government ship steel is concerned, the question of authority to decide on contract prices is approaching final determination at Washington, and on the outcome hang other questions of Government policy regarding steel. If the counsels of practical men prevail, the steel manufacturers' committee and the Government's representatives will agree on a basis approximating that on which current deliveries are being made on long-time contracts. These, as is well known, are quite below the levels reached in the scramble for the small amount of steel that is only secured for early shipment by bidding up prices.

Buyers of pig iron and of finished steel have been much exercised over the proposals to fix maximum prices in transactions with private consumers. Although the undertaking is viewed as impossible, there is uneasiness over the possibility that the mills will be able to do less of their own initiative as new measures become effective.

Government buying is steadily increasing, part of it coming through departments and committees which arrange with manufacturers as to prices and part of it in quasi-commandeering orders, at which prices will be fixed later. For the Army cantonnements contracts were put through quickly. The wire nail purchases amounted to 42,000 kegs, of which half went to the leading producer, while the remainder was distributed among independents. The price was \$3.20, whereas the market price of independent makers is \$4. The cast iron pipe and radiation contracts for the cantonnements are in abeyance. If steam heating is general 40,000 tons of radiation will be required.

Japanese buyers are pressing for ship plates, taking up every ton for which their bids are entertained. From 40,000 to 50,000 tons of such inquiry is still pending. The condition continues; that plate prices are made by the insistent offers of consumers. In one case \$300 for 1000 tons for early shipment was declined and for delivery later in the year \$7.50 was bid on 5000 tons.

Concerning the majority of rolled products the week's developments have been unimportant. That tinplate supplies will be adequate to the canning demand is now considered more certain. The sheet shortage evidently would have been serious if the rate of automobile building had kept up. As it is, premiums of \$10 to \$20 are paid for prompt shipments. Bar iron output has suffered from the high prices of scrap and common iron in the Middle West has gone to 5c., Pittsburgh.

At Chicago a \$5 advance has been made in light rails, bringing 225-45 pound rails up to \$65. Pig iron buying has continued, in spite of advances of \$1 to \$3, but the attitude is changing. Consumers to think seriously of the dangers of the decline when it comes. Some of the buying for 1918 has been plainly speculative and some thought is being given to the share pig iron would necessarily take in any scheme of control of steel prices.

CROP OUTLOOK
IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture has just issued a report of crop conditions throughout the Province. The spring grains, it says, and every other variety of crop are developing well with the exception of apples, which are scarce. Planting of late crops has been delayed, and there is a good deal of corn, beans, millet and buckwheat yet to be sown. Pasture is excellent. Clover and timothy are growing rapidly, and hay, which early in the season gave unfavorable promise, has recovered, and an average yield is looked for. All root crops are good and vegetables are gaining. All classes of farm stock are in good condition. Horses are bringing good prices although cattle and bacon hogs are down.

There is a big demand for labor, which is being promptly met in most cases. There are thousands of men and boys from the cities and towns available for farm work.

LIBERTY BONDS
STILL AVAILABLE

Three Boston savings banks announce they will continue to take subscriptions to the Liberty Loan until July 14, on the partial payment plan of \$1 a week for 50 weeks for a \$50 bond, and higher denominations at proportionate rates. These banks are the Provident Institution for Savings, the Home Savings, and the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others. The Boston Five Cents Savings Bank will receive subscriptions until Saturday evening.

OUTLOOK OF
MIDWEST OIL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of Midwest Refining Company meet soon to declare the dividend. Whether present rate of \$1 quarterly will be increased at this meeting is not known, but there is no doubt as to ability of the company to increase its payment considerably. Its earnings approximate \$1,250,000 net a month, or at the rate of \$15,000,000 a year, whereas total yearly dividend payments at present rate call for \$1,600,000.

These earnings will be increased in succeeding months, on account of the increase in refining capacity from 30,000 barrels a day to 50,000 barrels. It is estimated that net will be running at \$2,000,000 a month at the end of this year.

It is probable Midwest Refining will be recapitalized, so as to bring its capitalization more in line with asset value and earning power. Midwest Refining could declare a 100 per cent stock dividend, bringing its capitalization up to \$40,000,000 and would then be under capitalized. If the stock is increased to \$40,000,000, the present dividend rate is maintained, dividend payments for a year would total \$2,000,000, or less than two months' net earnings when present plant extensions are completed.

MASSACHUSETTS
GAS CO.'S PLANS

It is understood that some important changes are contemplated in the corporate organization of the Massachusetts Gas system. These changes will probably involve the formation of a new \$25,000,000 company, which will take over the commercial companies of the Massachusetts Gas system, with the exception of those in which Massachusetts Gas is not the sole owner. This would mean, therefore, that the New England Gas & Coke Company, New England Coal & Coke Company, and the Boston Tow Boat Company will disappear into the proposed new company, leaving present Massachusetts Gas companies with the shares of the Boston Consolidated, East Boston Gas Co., Newton & Watertown Gas Light Company, Citizens Gas Light Company of Quincy, 60 per cent of J. B. B. Coal Company, 47 1/2 per cent of New England Manufacturing Company stock, and the new company's \$25,000,000 stock.

Broadly speaking, the proposed changes will merely substitute one new company for three existing companies. It will readily be appreciated that the arrangement will tend towards greater unity and simplification of operations, giving to the Massachusetts Gas system less of a sprawling appearance. The new company is expected to take over the three existing companies as of July 1.

BUENOS AIRES
SHIPPING LESS

During April, 1917, only 68 seagoing steamships and sailing vessels entered the Port of Buenos Aires, Argentina, as compared with 125 in 1912, 161 in 1913, 153 in 1914, 131 in 1915, and 121 in 1916.

During the first four months of 1917 the total of such steamers and sailing vessels entering this port was 237, which is 175 less than during the similar period of 1916, 186 less than in 1915, and 402 less than in 1914.

The cargoes entering this port during the month of April, 1917, amounted to 120,664 tons, as compared with 178,538 tons in 1916, 136,059 tons in 1915, and 296,585 tons in 1914.

Imported cargoes during the first four months of 1917 have amounted to only 569,487 tons, or a decrease of 876,721 tons from 1914, 42,046 tons from 1915, and 107,124 tons from 1916.

E. W. BLISS CO.
EXTRA DIVIDEND

The E. W. Bliss Company, the striking earner of the munition group of companies, has declared an extra dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, in addition to the regular quarterly of 2 per cent on its common stock, bringing payments in the first half year to 26 1/2 per cent, consisting of 22 1/2 per cent extra and 4 per cent regular. In July, October and December of last year extras of 100 per cent were paid in each month. The E. W. Bliss Company has benefited tremendously from the war, and business is expected to continue for some time to come.

MASSACHUSETTS
LIGHTING'S REPORT

The gas and electric light companies owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Companies report aggregate net sales of gas and electricity for May, 1917, \$102,510.19, as compared with \$93,809.95 for May, 1916, an increase of \$8,700.24. For the 11 months ending May 26, 1917, the net sales were \$1,251,210.93, as compared with \$1,120,904.97 for the similar period last year, an increase of \$130,305.96.

TEXAS COMPANY NEW STOCK

HOUSTON, Tex.—At special meeting Texas Company stockholders ratified increase in capital stock from \$55,500,000 to \$69,375,000, the increase of \$13,875,000 to be offered proratably to stockholders of record July 10, at par, \$100.

COTTON BOARD TO REOPEN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Liverpool cable to Hubbard Bros. Company says: Liverpool cotton exchange reopens tomorrow. The committee fixes prices daily before opening. Trading allowed Lancashire interests only.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 28

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—Moses Daniels and H. R. Jan-dorf of R. J. Jan-dorf & Co.; Adams, Baltimore—J. H. Brown; U. S. Bristol, Tenn.—H. E. King of King Bros. Shoe Co.; Parker, Buffalo—J. J. Michaels of Michaels Shoe Co.; Essex, Charleston, W. Va.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour, Chicago—J. B. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Co.; Lenox, Chicago—B. Sinshelmer and C. Bick of Sinshelmer, Bach & Co.; Essex, Chicago—E. Holland of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza, Chicago—E. Holland, J. E. Hill and E. N. Fearse of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Copley Plaza, Chicago—J. P. Hartroy of J. P. Hartroy Shoe Co.; Thorn, Chicago—J. P. McManis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; at season, Cienfuegos, Cuba—G. Vozoso; U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S. Cincinnati—Charles Longina of Mann & Longina; Tour, Cincinnati—H. C. Lettinger of Isaac Fallers Sons; Copley Plaza, Cincinnati—J. M. Plant of N. Plant & Co.; Copley Plaza, Denver—H. S. Bauman and Dave Glickman; Essex, Dubuque, Ia.—E. B. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Co.; Copley Plaza, Dubuque—W. H. Landschultz of Landschultz & Co.; Lenox, Duluth—J. H. Murray; U. S. Grand Rapids—D. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox, Havana—P. Pons of Pons & Co.; U. S. Havana—Francisco Turro of F. Turro & Co.; Thorn, Havana—John Berdell; U. S. Kansas City—W. S. Smith; Thorn, Kansas City—J. S. Barton of McElwain & Co.; U. S. Kansas City—R. W. Alderson of Elliot Kendall Shoe Co.; U. S. Los Angeles—Morris Cohn of Cohn Gold-water & Co.; Copley Plaza, Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Copley Plaza, Lynchburg—Dexter Otey of George D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox, Lynchburg—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox, Lynchburg—R. P. and W. C. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co., Inc.; Tour, Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Lenox, Minneapolis—C. A. Bachman; Essex, Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour, New York—W. J. Kennedy of Charles Williams Stores; Essex, New York—M. A. Vogel and L. Ross of Reed Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—B. D. Meyer; U. S. New York—R. M. Bedell; U. S. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGrew of Graham Baumgarner & Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—L. M. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex, Philadelphia—George DeCout of DeCout Bros.; U. S. Philadelphia—Harry Bell of Bell Walt Shoe Co.; Essex, Ponce, P. R.—P. Perez; U. S. Portsmouth, O.—M. Lehman of M. Lehman & Bros.; Essex, Richmond, Va.—B. Stern of Stern Shoe Co.; U. S. Savannah—M. L. Well and M. M. Smith of A. E. Well & Co.; Essex, Sheboygan, Wis.—Otto Jung of Jung Shoe Co.; U. S. St. Joseph—M. G. Davis of Noyes Norman & Co.; U. S. St. Louis—A. Hart of Hart Shoe Co.; Lenox, St. Louis—C. H. Bennett; U. S. St. Louis—J. M. Sachs; Essex, St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co.; Tour, St. Louis—W. B. Levy; U. S. Tolson—C. M. Dederich of Simmons Boot & Shoe Co.; 173 Lincoln St.

LEATHER BUYERS

Manila, P. I.—E. H. Hale; Exchange Shoe Co.; Essex, St. Louis—H. E. McGaghey of Brown Shoe Co.; Essex, St. Louis—R. W. Dittman of Dittman Boot & Shoe Co.; Tour, (The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BIG EARNINGS OF
AMERICAN SUGAR

It is said that share earnings of the American Sugar Company now are running close to \$50 a share. For the first five months it is understood that earnings were at the rate of approximately \$35 on the outstanding common stock. Despite the fact that usually the last half of the year is generally under the first in the matter of earnings, this year it is expected will prove contrary to the general rule.

Under normal conditions the spread between raw and refined sugar is generally a very narrow one, while at the present time it is understood to amount to 1.40 cents a pound. Just how this totals up is readily seen when it is taken into consideration that the company refined about 1,350,000 tons, 2240 pounds to the ton last year.

Unless unforeseen events occur, and present estimates of \$50 a share are realized for the common, American Sugar will have cash to the amount of \$90 a share behind the \$45,000,000 outstanding junior issue. According to the last balance sheet, the company had cash amounting to \$22,717,453, which is equivalent to more than \$50 a share on the common stock. After allowing for the regular dividend on the common this year there would remain in cash approximately \$40, thus bringing the total cash value behind the issue to \$90 a share.

During the 1916 year American Sugar's gross sales amounted to \$200,000,000, from which the company derived a manufacturing profit of about 4 1/2 per cent. However, the profit has materially increased on the refining of sugar so that with a larger output this year it seems probable that this figure will be reached.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchange's balances for today compare:

Exchanges: \$1,683,323 \$31,586,719

Balances: 6,044,542 3,002,652

Local United States Sub-Treasury credit balance today \$17,365.

JAPAN'S SUGAR
OUTPUT GROWS

Big Formosa Crop Will Offset Entire Sugar Business in Hong Kong for Current Season—Excess Sold Abroad

Present indications are that the big sugar crop in Formosa, reported by all authorities as the greatest in the history of the island, and actually in excess of the estimates, will offset the entire sugar business in Hong Kong for the current season. The Formosan crop is placed by sugar authorities at about 6,600,000 piculs, or about 440,000 tons. On this large crop Japan draws for much of its domestic supply, and the excess is sold abroad.

In this case it is sold largely to central and northern China, and these territories have been peculiarly the field for Hong Kong sugar refineries for many years. The result is that Japanese refineries and sugar exporters with their advantage in cheap freights and short hauls are shutting the Hong Kong concerns out of the Chinese market. So far the current season the Chinese market, for the Hong Kong refineries is very slow.

The situation is not promising for the consumption of the big Philippine sugar crop in the East, but the general course of sugar production seems to indicate that there will be a considerable supply available in the Orient for distribution elsewhere if freight accommodations can be had at a reasonable rate. Freight accommodations are working to the advantage of Java sugar, so far as the United States is concerned, while they work to the advantage of Formosan and Japanese producers in the trade in China. The Philippines and its big crop meet disadvantage either way.

So far the current season the Hong Kong refineries have imported about 900,000 piculs or about 60,000 short tons of raw sugar, which is considerably below the usual purchases. Of these imports substantially one-half have come from Java and the remainder from the Philippines and Formosa in about equal amounts.

Formosa sugar has been coming into this market in great quantities. Imports of sugar by Chinese dealers from all sources have been below normal, but of these imports those from Formosa have been larger than usual.

All sugar authorities in the Far East report slight movement in the trade, compared with what the large crops demand. So far as China is concerned the present range of prices is too high for normal consumption. It is probable that a considerable outlet for the surplus stocks will be found in European countries.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern).

Amoskeag 704 72

Androscoog 120 89 1/2

Appleton 120 120

Arlington Mills 112 115

Bates 120 120

Beckwith 120 120

Bigelow-Hartford 79 82

Boott Mills 100 103

Boott Mills 78 81

Boott Mills 120 120

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DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Three and six months ago United States Smelting paid \$1.26 a share on the common stock.

The Industrial Trust Company of Providence, R. I. has declared a special dividend of 1 per cent.

The Boston Tow Boat Company has declared an annual dividend of 12 per cent the same as last year.

New England Coal & Coke Co. declared a dividend of 15 per cent making 35 per cent for the year.

Northern Pacific Railway declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 9.

The Massachusetts Gas Company declared a special dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent payable July 15 to holders of June 28.

Hamilton Woolen Company declared a regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 10 to stock of record June 28.

American Trust Company of Boston declared regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 2 to stock of record June 27.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

The Childs Company has declared a special dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable July 9 to stock of record July 5.

Wabash Railway Company declared regular quarterly 1 per cent dividend on the preferred "A" stock, payable July 31 to stock of record July 10.

Directors of Metropolitan Trust Company of Boston have declared regular semiannual dividend of 4 per cent, payable to stock of record June 28.

Smith Motor Truck Corporation has declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 15 to stock of record July 30.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent a year, covering the period from Jan. 1 to July 1, 1916.

The Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 30 to holders of record July 13.

The Newton & Watertown Gas Co. has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent making 12 per cent for year the same as last year.

The Holly Sugar Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 14.

The Standard Silver, Lead & Mining Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent a share, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

The Federal Coal & Coke Co. declared an annual dividend of 15 per cent making 45 per cent for the year. Dividend payable June 29 to stock of June 28.

At meeting of Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corporation directors at Buffalo a regular semiannual dividend of 1 1/4 per cent was declared on preferred stock.

The Cerro Gordon Mines Company declared regular dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 5 per cent. Payable July 15 to stock of record July 30.

New England Gas & Coke Company declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, making 5 1/2 per cent for year. Dividend payable June 29 to holders of record June 28.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 16. Books do not close.

Scovill Manufacturing Company declared extra dividend of 10 per cent, in addition to regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable July 2 to stock of record June 23.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent has been declared on the preferred stock of the Lamson & Hubbard Company, payable July 2 to stockholders of record June 25.

The Jim Butler Tonopah Mining Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 14. This is the same amount as was paid six months ago.

American Shipbuilding Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common stock, and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, both payable July 20 to stock of record July 5.

New Jersey Zinc declared an extra dividend of 4 per cent, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 30. Also the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 31.

The Ancona Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 2 to stockholders of record June 26. This is the usual rate. No dividend on the common stock has ever been paid.

The Paragon Refining Company has decided to advance the dividend rate on the common stock from 5 to 6 per cent annually. The company is doubling its capacity and has ample crude oil arranged for. The next dividend is payable in August.

The trustees of the Massachusetts Gas Companies have declared a dividend for the common stock of 7 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. The dividends are payable quarterly beginning Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

The bank formerly declared a dividend at rate of 6 per cent for period Nov. 2, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

The Reece Buttonhole Machine Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. The International Buttonhole Machine Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. The Reece

FOLDING MACHINE COMPANY HAS DECLARED THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1 PER CENT. ALL DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE JULY 16 TO STOCK OF RECORD JULY 2.

The Portage Rubber Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on common, payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 5. This increases the annual rate from a 10 per cent to a 12 per cent basis.

The American Shipbuilding Company has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 on the common and of 1 1/4 on the preferred stocks, payable July 20 to holders of record July 5.

Norfolk & Western road declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 19 to stock of record Aug. 31. Also regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 18 to stock of record July 31.

The United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock and a regular quarterly dividend of 8 1/4 cents (1 1/4 per cent) on the preferred stock, payable July

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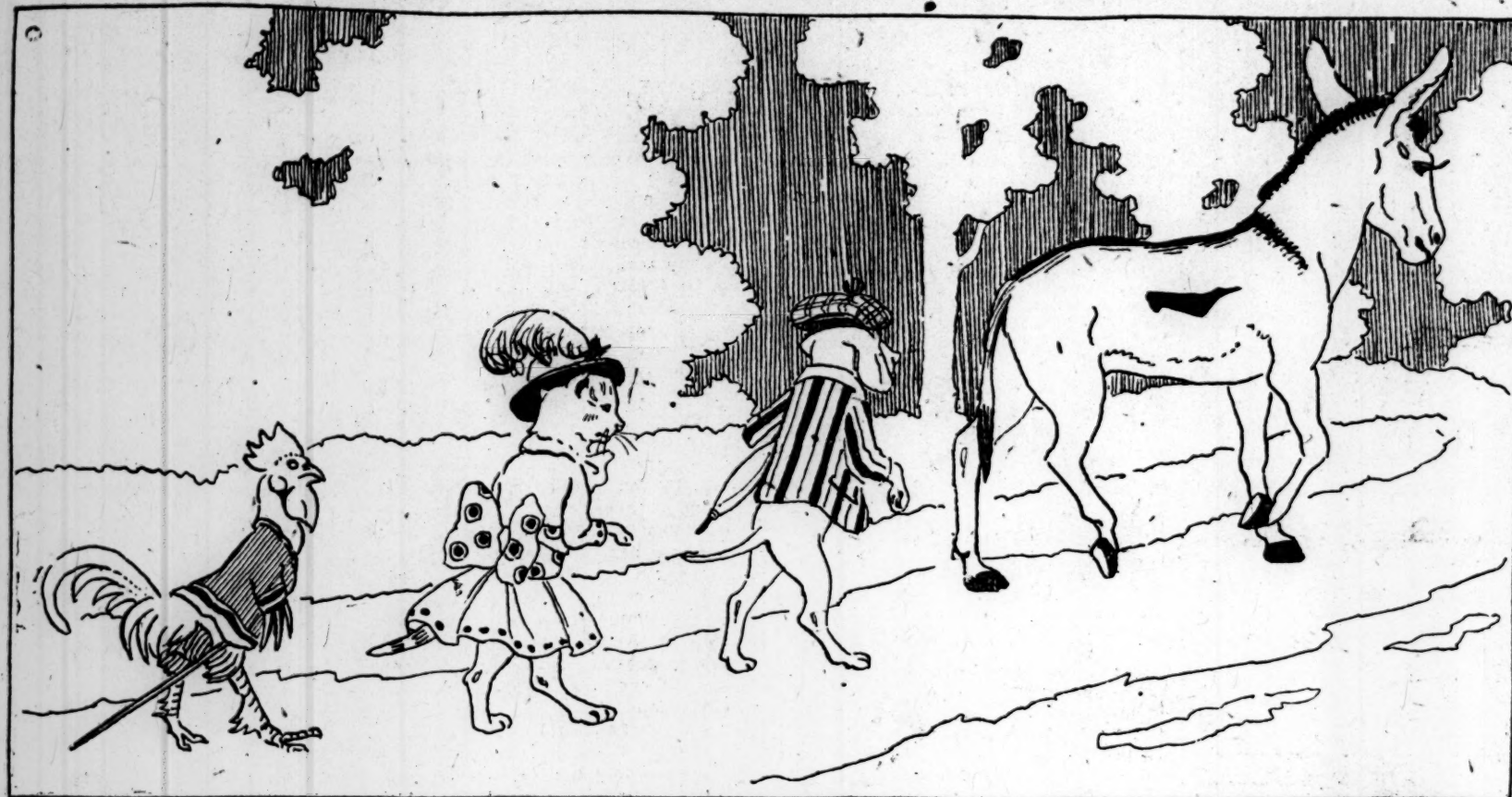
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE.

An Adventurous Journey to Bremen



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Bremermusikanten

Bremen, that quaint old city of Western Germany, has many attractions for the casual stranger within its gates, and there is a wise old charm about it that the gliding modern town of Hamburg entirely lacks.

To wander guideless about the city streets is by far the most pleasant, pausing on a bridge to watch "the River Weser, deep and wide" flowing on towards Hamburg and the sea, then coming back to where a church steeple, very much off the perpendicular, draws the eye upward, while below the old statue of the hero Roland, huge and solemn, clasping sword and shield, stands guard in one of the city squares. But what a child would remember best, perhaps, are some funny little figures to be found in many of the shops, a donkey, a dog, a pussy, all balanced one on top of the other, while a cock, crowing lustily, is perched above them all on a pussy's head! They are known as the Bremermusikanten, and this is the funny old legend that all the

Children, indeed, she particularly disliked. She squawked at them if she could not get out of her cage, and she flew at them if she could.

These, with other troublesome fancies, condemned Madam Polly to a cage, and as I said before, to get out of that gilded prison was her sole business in life.

First she would coax, and her way was most droll. She began by saying pathetically, "Poor Polly," to call attention to her wishes. If any one looked at her, she at once began to bow in the most persuasive and violent manner. If that did not bring deliverance, she wriggled from side to side, opening and quivering her wings, and almost twisting her neck off in her attempts to be winning. Her big, dark eyes all the time eagerly fixed upon the one she hoped would open the door.

If these curious antics had no effect, she squawked savagely, and so loud that conversation could not be heard in the room; but her crowing often, and one that usually was successful, was a wheedling little song, a most ludicrous performance. It sounded like a child trying to sing in a high key.

It was the funniest song a bird ever uttered, I am sure, and no one could resist this supreme attempt to please.

If dinner was going on when she came out, she rushed at once for the table, climbed up by the cloth, or the dress of a friend, and proceeded to look over the dishes, make her choice and help herself. Oatmeal she liked; green corn, too, and a chicken bone to pick; but her special delight was in green peas, which she neatly extracted from their delicate skins, and ate with great daintiness. So strong was this liking that the sight of raw peas set her wild till some were given to her. Then she took the pod deftly in one claw, held it up, and removed the peas one after another, dropping the cleaned-out skins as she went on.

After eating all she wanted, if she chanced to be in an amiable mood, Polly liked to "show off" to a stranger, and she had a comical way. She climbed up the back of a chair, stood on the top, fixed her eyes on the one she intended to charm by the performance, and the moment that person looked at her, began.

To begin with, Polly jerked herself up to her greatest height, as if a spring had gone off inside her like a jack-in-the-box, every feather erect, crest standing straight up, and delivered herself of her greatest accomplishment, "Cockatoo Cracker," with a satisfied air, as if nothing could go beyond that. The next instant she crouched on her perch as low as possible; then bowed many times as fast as she could, as though she were hammering something. She performed the most ridiculous capers, which somehow reminded one of the puppyish gambols of a big, awkward dog. Then if her door were not opened for all her coaxing and storming, madam proceeded to open it, or at least to try to open it. No wire, no string, no intricacy of knots or device of twisting could baffle her.

She was very knowing, and her beak and claws—hands, they almost deserve to be called—were as useful as many people's fingers. She would work with the utmost patience at any fastening, cutting string or small wire, till she got the door open. The only thing she could not master was a padlock with the key removed. She could turn the key if it were left in.

A Cockatoo Who Didn't Like Her Cage

Polly was a snowy white cockatoo, with beautiful yellow crest, who lived in a pleasant home in New York. The one object of her life, when I first knew her, writes Olive Thorne Miller, was to get out of her cage.

She might have stayed out all the time, for it was a pet-ridden house, and the family was used to all sorts of beast and bird pranks. She might, I say, but for one or two notions which she had. One was an incurable dislike of beads, and another an equally strong liking for buttons.

The beads she attacked as if they were enemies, biting them off a lady's dress much faster than they had been sewed on, and flinging them away with a spiteful jerk that sprinkled the carpet like a shower of glass. No matter what other attractions were in a room, if a lady happened to wear a bit of sparkling bead trimming, the instant Polly was free she flew or waddled across the floor, and went to work at it, and neither coaxing nor scolding had the smallest effect upon her.

With buttons it was otherwise. She seemed to delight in them. . . . She snapped off the buttons with her scissors-like beak, but she did not throw them away; she chewed them up. If no one happened to notice her, the naughty bird would snatch every button from her mistress's dress, or her master's coat, more quickly than a person could do it with a knife.

Another of this bird's tricks was to attack people's feet, and as she had a beak like a pick-axe, and never hesitated to use it, she was the terror of children and servants.

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"A Saucy Little Brook"

'Twas such a saucy little brook And had no beckoning a look, And had a wink so sly, That oft it followed where it led, Caught by its roguish eye, Caught by the dimpling laugh that sped, Ever ahead, ever ahead, Amid the grasses growing;— And O the wind was blowing, And O the wind was high! —Walter Byrner.

Bremen folk know, told in verse by a writer in an old storybook:

A donkey, going to Bremen, once, O'ertook, upon his way, A friendly little yellow dog, Who barked him a "Good-day!"

"Good-day!" replied the donkey, then, "Good friend, where are you bound?" "To Bremen," barked the little dog, "To see my friend, the Hound."

So, on they journeyed, side by side, Or loltered by the way, Until they met a pussy cat, Who mew'd a sweet "Good-day!"

"Good-day, Dame Puss," they both replied;

"Pray, where may you be bound?" "To Bremen," mew'd the little cat, "To sing and look around."

Thereafter, they begged her company To cheer the lonesome way; And soon, all met Sir Chanticleer, Who crow'd a shrill "Good-day!"

"Good-day! good-day!" the three replied;

"Pray where, Sir, are you bound?" "To Bremen," crow'd the little cock,

"I'll gladly bear you company; For, though I've not much goods, I've heard a band of robbers live Somewhere withid these woods."

They closer drew together then, And all began to hark, But nothing heard; till presently, The night fell, still and dark.

Then, what to do they did not know, So dim the wood had grown; Till, all at once, a space ahead, A glimmering light outshone!

So, one and all fresh counsel took, And went, at once, to see

What, shining through the gloom and dusk, That brilliant beam might be!

They found a house, all hushed and dark, Save for one window high, Whence strayed the beam of golden light, That they were guided by.

The donkey, as the tallest, tried To stand and peep within; But nay! The window proved too high, And great was his chagrin!

Then, mounting on the donkey's back, The dog essayed to see! But still the window was too high, And quite dismayed was he!

The pussy cat next volunteered Upon the dog to stand, Yet, ever she, upon his back, The distance had not spanned!

So Chanticleer then flapped his wings And lit on Pussy's head! And, standing thus, he saw within "The robber-band!" he said.

Reported, too, a table, spread And garnished with a feast! And, sitting there, around their meal, Full forty thieves, at least!

Then quickly hunger tempted them To plot to get within; And so they planned to scare the thieves By an unearthly din!

The donkey brayed! the dog did bark! The kitty cried and mew'd! Sir Chanticleer crow'd loud and long, As there they peeped and stood;

Oh, what alarm the thieves were in! They scattered to a man. As soon as, at a signal given, The concert first began!

They hither ran, they thither ran, As never men before! Whilst Donkey and his company Walked in and shut the door!

And so they feasted well and slept Until the following day; When, being all thereby refreshed, They went upon their way.

To Bremen, strolling slowly on, At last the travelers came; And there, by giving concerts, all Attained to lasting fame!

The Old Game of Pall-Mall

Five hundred years or more ago the young people of France had a game that they called "paille-maille." In the time of Charles I., or perhaps a little earlier, the young people of England took up the game and called it pall-mall—which they pronounced "pell-mell," says a writer in *Youths Companion*. It has not been played in recent years, but it was the beginning both of the game of croquet and of the game of billiards. The players used a large wooden ball, a wicket or iron arch and a mallet or heavy bat. The object of the game was to drive the ball through the wicket and hit a stake or other mark beyond it.

Sometimes, however, the ball was placed at a long distance from the wicket, even several hundred yards, and the contest took the form of seeing which player could drive the ball through the wicket with the fewest strokes, or whether any player could drive it through in a certain number of strokes agreed on in advance. In London, the game became very popular in the Seventeenth Century, and one of the best-known alleys, that of St. James, was 800 yards long, and made of hard sand "dressed with powdered cockleshells."

The Italian Poplar

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—From among the uninteresting winter hues of deciduous woods in Europe, the Italian poplar suddenly stands out, some sunny day in spring, as a dome of living fire. There is no warning what is going to happen. One looks out over the landscape one morning and there it is. Where a somber wall of grays and browns yesterday shut in the view, to-day is as if a glorious sunset had caught the trees with its fiery glow, touching them here and there. The color is entrancing, but is it copper or orange? It seems to have shades of all these tints and therein lies its charm. It does not last long, but why should it? The memory does not fade, but lives to add one of the joyful notes of expectation to each returning spring. The sequel is a reddish brown carpet spread on the ground below, and the branches spangled with a

million points of tender green. Then comes the wide-flung canopy of leaves and the busy growth that makes this tree, even while still a youngster, mighty in height and girth. It may well be asked what use the prodigal display of red can be? Of course, as every one knows, the red of the holly berry says to the birds, "Here is ripe fruit." The ruddy coloring of the spring, as well as of the autumn foliage, protects the precious green from too much light, while it is being unpacked for the summer's dress, or stored away when all its work is done: the red of the geranium petal calls the bees to work and promises them honey, if they will but carry the pollen to the plant a few yards off. But the Italian poplar has no food to offer, nor does it need the bees, for all its store of pollen floats upon the wind which carries it far away. No one has discovered yet what use the Italian poplar's red can be.

As to Fortified Castles and Towns

Long ago, in the Middle Ages, when people wished to build for themselves homes in the country, or when communities became towns, their first thought was for protection. For, in those long ago times, when people lived at a considerable distance from their neighbors, and there was little chance of communication between them, they did not understand each other well. In fact, people always seem to have been afraid that their neighbors were going to do them some harm. You see, fighting was then the business of a gentleman—the only business which he had, for he had retainers who did the work on his farm, or manor, for him. These retainers, or villains, ordinarily held certain tracts of land which belonged to the lord of the manor, in return for which privilege they were bound to till his master's land and to fight for him in time of war. Therefore, whenever they liked, the lords of the manors might call upon the villains to come together and start off with them upon some expedition against the neighboring lords. And they seem to have thus called out their villains, who served as soldiers, only too often. So this was the reason why towns and castles in the country had to see to it that they were so well protected by walls and moats and bridges and barbicans and portcullises that no enemy could come upon them unawares.

Around the towns of these medieval times there were built walls, with watch towers placed at intervals in which sentinels were always on guard. In those days battering rams and other curious old machines of war could not be operated against a wall unless they were brought up very close; so, to prevent this, men dug ditches outside of the walls and kept these full of water. Of course this made it far more difficult for men to scale the wall. The city walls, too, had only a few gates, which were always guarded. Through these gates the few travelers came and went, and each morning the cows of the townspeople were driven outside the city walls to pasture. For inside there were few open spaces—only narrow, winding streets, closely lined with tall, tipsy gabled houses, overhanging roughly paved lanes. The reason, probably, that these towns were invariably built with the houses so very close was because people loved being all together for greater protection. They would not have dreamed of living outside of the walls; it would not have been safe. Towns could not grow beyond their walls then, so the tall old houses had to be packed in more and more closely together.

It was much the same in the country. There would be the castle or manor-house of the lord, generally standing upon a little height, and about it would cluster the huts of the villains, or the men who worked the land. Then, when there was rumor of an attack by some enemy, all the people ran up to the castle and sought shelter in its courtyard, behind its walls and gates. The normal form of protection of the Norman-English castles of this period was: first, a ditch, or moat, surrounding the entire castle, which was crossed by a bridge, defended by a barbican and closed by a portcullis; then there came the wall

which was often 20 or 25 feet high, with its towers and bastions and, upon the top, a terraced walk, along by the parapet, for the ladies in time of peace; after the wall was passed, there was the gatehouse flanked by towers, which lead into the court which was surrounded, usually, by the buildings in which lived the men who guarded the castle; often beyond this court there would be a second, or inner court, at the far end of which was the "keep" in which lived the lord of the manor and his family. Many old castles which are still standing show this arrangement of defenses more or less exactly. You might see it, for instance, at Carcassonne, in southern France, and at Carnarvon and Conway castles, in Wales.

If ever you have the opportunity, go to Wales, then, and study its castles. That at Conway is one of the noblest castles in the United Kingdom, dating from the Thirteenth Century. Over the modern suspension bridge you go, seeing before you an imposing pile of towers and bastions. Its walls are of enormous thickness, having eight huge towers. The walls are so arranged that an enemy attacking from the land side (and no enemy could in those days have ventured to attack from the water side) would have to force two distinct lines of defense. At Carnarvon, too, there are two courtyards. Here it was that the first Prince of Wales was born, son of King Edward I. and here, consequently, the investiture of the present Prince of Wales was held only a few years ago. If you like, you may climb a little spiral stair at Conway, and mount to the rude little stone room in which that long-ago Prince of Wales was born.

But to return to moats. These are probably the most picturesque features of the medieval fortifications, and to see them at their best it is not necessary to seek out one of these magnificent piles such as Conway or Carnarvon. Near a little town which lies at about the center of Ireland, there stands Franchfort Castle, scarcely more than a manor-house, after all is said. It is a small, square structure with an ancient tower at one end, and before its latticed windows lies a gravel-covered court; around this court runs a vine-covered wall with four tiny corner turrets, and outside the wall there is the moat, always full of cool running water. A miniature bridge crosses the moat and brings you into the court, and here you have the old-time moated manor-house.

Or, if you are in England, go down to Ightham Moat in Kent, for it would be impossible to discover a more lovely spot. Coming suddenly into the ravine where this old house stands, comfortably established among the meadows and the leafy trees, you actually must look twice before you can believe that Ightham Moat is real. It is a perfect delight of Tudor windows, rose-hung, topped by gables, leaning far out over a perfect little moat where swans float lazily to and fro. And again at Ightham, you cross a bridge and are received under an old gateway, before being allowed to enter the court within. It is a brief reminder of the days when such precautions against unfriendly visitors were absolutely necessary.

Rose Bud's Story

"Good morning, Rose Bud." "Good morning, Robin," answered Rose Bud, with a pretty bow to Robin, as he lighted upon the rosebush.

"What a pity it is," said Robin, "that you have to stay in this garden all the time, and can never see the lakes, the tall pines, and the oaks, as I do."

"Oh!" replied Rose Bud, "I have seen more things, perhaps, than you have. I have been all over the world, and have lived in very many places. Once I was an acorn, and lived in the woods."

"Why, Rose Bud! Do you mean to say that you were once an acorn?" "Yes; and if you will listen, I will tell you all about it."

"When I was an acorn, I remember how I hid under the leaves upon the ground, and how glad I was to escape the notice of boys who were hunting after acorns. Getting tired of hiding, and thinking that I should like to be an oak tree, I put forth little roots, began to grow, and kept on growing until I became a great, tall oak."

"One day, in winter, some men came into the woods; and one of them, pointing to me, exclaimed: 'What splendid ship timber that oak will make! Let us cut it down, and sell it to a shipbuilder.'"

"So, with their axes, they cut me down, trimmed my branches, carried me to a shipyard, and sold me. The ship carpenters kept cutting and hewing me until I became a strong beam, and was put into the ship they were building. For many years I was a beam in that ship. I went all over the world, and saw many wonderful things."

"Then the Rose Bud, which tells its story in 'Stories for Children,' by Eleven Sophomores, an old book of themes written by pupils in school, relates how the ship became torn to pieces and of how the oak beam floated to the seashore. It continues: 'The next day a farmer, coming down to the shore, espied me, and said: 'Here is a stick of timber that has been washed ashore. It is just what I want for firewood.'"

"Putting me in his wagon, he carried me to his house in the country. There he sawed me, and split me into small sticks, and put me into the fire; but I was not afraid, for I knew that I should only be changed into something else, just as I was changed from an acorn into an oak tree. I was right, for I was changed into ashes. 'While in the form of ashes, I heard

the lady of the house say that her rosebush did not grow at all; that there were no buds on it; that it must be hungry, and that she must give it something to eat. Then I heard her say that ashes were good food for the rosebush, and that she would give it some ashes to eat, so that it might grow faster, and make her some rosebuds."

"Then she took me from the stove, and, carrying me into the garden, put me in the ground under this rosebush. Pretty soon, the roots of the rosebush found me, and pulled me up into the bush, telling me not to be afraid, as they would . . . only change me into a beautiful rosebud."

"So you see, dear Robin, that I was first an acorn, then an oak, then ashes, and have just been changed into the rosebud you see. . . ."

Robin, who had been listening all this time to the story of Rose Bud, was greatly delighted to learn so much; and, after singing Rose Bud a song, said good-by to her and flew away, a wiser, if not a better, bird.

The Song of the Crickets

Under the grass, in the bright summer weather, We little crickets live gayly together; When the moon shines, and the dew's brightly glisten, All the night long you may hear if you listen— "Cheep! cheep! cheep!" We are the crickets that sing you to sleep.

We have no houses to store up our treasure, Gay little minstrels, we live but for pleasure; What shall we do when the summer is over, When the keen frost nips the meadows of clover? "Cheep! cheep! cheep!" Under the hearthstone for shelter we creep.

Then when the firelight is dancing and glowing, Nothing we'll care how the winter is blowing; Down in our snug little cells we will sing you Songs of the brightness the summer will bring you. "Cheep! cheep! cheep!" Summer is coming, though snows may be deep.

—Emily H. Miller.

THE HOME FORUM



Cape Town, South Africa

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"For a few hours only before reaching Cape Town does one discern on the eastern horizon the stern gray mountains that rise along the barren coast. A nobler site for a city and a naval stronghold than that of the capital of South Africa can hardly be imagined," Lord Bryce says in his "Impressions of South Africa." "It rivals Gibraltar and Constantinople, Bombay and San Francisco. Immediately behind the town, which lies along the sea, the majestic mass of Table Mountain rises to a height of thirty-

six hundred feet, a steep and partly wooded slope capped by a long line of sheer sandstone precipices more than one thousand feet high, and flanked to right and left by bold, isolated peaks. The beautiful sweep of the bay in front, the towering crags which rise on either side, make a landscape that no one who has seen it can forget. . . . To the northwest Table Mountain and its spurs descend steeply to the sea, and the road which runs along the beach past

the village of Sea Point offers a long series of striking views of shore and crag. It is on the east, however, that the most beautiful spots lie. Five miles from Cape Town and connected with it by railway, the village of Rondebosch nestles under the angle of Table Mountain, and a mile farther along the line is the little town of Wynberg. Round these places, or between them and Cape Town, nearly all the richer, and a great many even of the poorer, white people of Cape Town, live. The roads are bordered

by pretty villas, whose grounds, concealed by no walls, are filled with magnolias and other flowering trees and shrubs. Avenues of tall pines or of superb oaks, planted by the Dutch in the last century, run here and there along the by-roads. Immediately above, the gray precipices of Table Mountain tower into the air, while in the opposite direction a break in the woods shows in the far distance the sharp summits, snow-tipped during the winter months, of the lofty range of the Hottentots' Holland mountains. It would be hard to find anywhere, even in Italy or the Pyrenees, more exquisite combinations of soft and cultivated landscape with grand mountain forms than this part of the cape peninsula presents."

What a Man Does

Conduct is the great profession. Behavior is the perpetual revealing. What a man does tells what he is.—F. D. Huntington.

Carpathian Villagers

extent. A carriage road unites most of them from Barlangiget to the east, by Tátra Lomnicz, Tátra Füred, and several smaller places, to the Lake of Csorba on the west.

Models being difficult to obtain in Csorba-to, the writer continues, "we determined to explore the villages down below—useless, every one said, as it was quite impossible for civilized beings to stay there. However, we had tried the highly recommended places, from Lomnicz, 'Pearl of the Tátra,' onwards, without finding what we sought, and felt inclined to take the bit in our teeth and break away from convention on our own account.

"On learning our intention, the landlord most kindly gave us an introduction to three ladies living in the village of Vázsecz, and there we went on the Feast of St. Peter and Paul. We arrived during service in the Calvinist church, and waited about to see the people leave. When they did we could hardly believe our eyes, so strange and charming were they. Had we been in China or Tibet, nothing more surprising could have appeared. The women and girls, tall and slim, wore short, clinging many-plaited skirts—generally of indigo color, with a pale yellow pattern on them—which reached just below their knees; top boots, black or white; bright bodices; and hugely puffed-out white linen sleeves. Their pretty caps were hidden under gayly colored handkerchiefs, round their necks were

The Trusty Bird Almanac

Ah! well I mind the calendar, Faithful through a thousand years, Of the painted race of flowers, Exact to days, exact to hours, Counted on the spacious dial Yon brodered zodiac girde. I know the trusty almanac Of the punctual coming-back, On their due days, of the birds. I marked them yesternorn, A flock of finches darting Beneath the crystal arch, Piping, as they flew, a march,—Belike the one they used in parting Last year from yon oak of larch; Dusky sparrows in a crowd, Diving, darting northward free, Suddenly befook them all, Every one to his hole in the wall, Or to his niche in the apple-tree, I greet with joy the choral trains Fresh from palms and Cuba's canes, Best gems of Nature's cabinet, With dew of tropic morning wet, Beloved of children, bards, and Spring, O birds your perfect virtues bring, Your song, your forms, your rhythmic flight, Your manners for the heart's delight; Nestle in hedge, or barn, or roof,

Here weave your chamber water-proof, Forgive our harms, and condescend To man, as to a lubber friend, And, generous, teach his awkward race Courage and probity and grace.—Emerson.

An Artist's Judgment

As an artist you have a better right than I to know that no judgment of one's work can supersede one's own. No blame can deaden one's own approval, no praise bribe one's own condemnation. The conscience of an artist is kindred to the moral conscience of an upright man, whose verdicts are God's alone.—Fanny Kemble to Harriet Hosmer.

Times We Live In

The critics say that epics have died out With Agamemnon . . . I'll not believe it. . . . 'Tis ever thus With times we live in—evermore too great To be apprehended near.—E. B. Browning.

"A Refuge From the Storm"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DIVINE metaphysics has sometimes come to men clothed in the soft raiment of poetry. The so-called human mind, entirely speculative in its methods, seems to be readily influenced by imagery, and apparently symbolism frequently appeals to it convincingly, even when the symbols seek to convey deep and imperative truth. The Hebrew prophets employed this form of address in their sternest reprimands and when bringing home to their listeners the knowledge of God which it was their especial duty to teach. Thus we find these words in the forty-third chapter of Isaiah: "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee; and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee"; and in the twenty-fifth chapter of the same book: "For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat."

Behind the poetic imagery which figures so greatly on the Old Testament pages there lies the eternal truth, faint enough at times, but at others bold and strong and clear. Occasionally one is arrested by the entire freedom from ambiguity of the utterances of the prophets who heralded the approaching Christ. The words just quoted leave no doubt upon the mind of the reader that the writer of them did not doubt at all that God stood toward His people as a guardian and protector, as a refuge from the storms which swept over the human being as over the land with oriental suddenness and frequent fierceness. The Hebrew race especially among men recognized that God did exercise care over the human family; and the gradually developing recognition culminated in the scientific certainty of Christ Jesus. "Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?" he asked, and thereby he declared the infinite care of divine Love for all His creation.

In these days Christian Science is

making its voice heard the world over. And what is the voice calling? It is telling mankind exactly what Jesus told them, exactly what the prophets of old strove in their day and in their own way to tell their people, that God is the Father of man, the Supreme Being, whose whole nature is summed up in the words, divine Love, infinite good. That is the message the world stands in need of now; and it is the message the world must listen to if it is not to find itself wrecked amid the storms of material sense. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 83): "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days."

It is a commonplace to say that a man is influenced more by his ideas of God than by anything else. They base his morals; determine his ethical standards, mold his life along every line. He may not call, even to himself, the power which he acknowledges as supreme by the name of God—names at any time are but symbols for ideas; all the same it is these ideas, be they true or false, which are the chief modifiers, constructors, and guides of his life. Now there can be no disputing the fact that true views of God must always exercise correct formative influence, and erroneous views must have the opposite effect; that is to say, true views of God will direct a man along the ways of high morality by raising before him high ethical standards, thereby keeping him free of the false beliefs of sin and affording him a refuge from the storms of evil and the fear of disease. To escape from error, no matter the form it may seem to take, "mortals must find refuge in Truth."

As has been said, Christian Science teaches that God is divine Love or absolute good. And what a refuge is in that understanding! The moment the truth is voiced, however, to the human mind, it is inclined to dispute it. If God be Love or infinite good why, it asks, should it be neces-

sary to have to seek refuge from in-harmony of any kind? Christian Science regards the question as inevitable, as put by material sense. Why? It repeats. And then it goes on to tell suffering humanity that God never sent a single trouble or a single sorrow upon mankind; that God, being infinite good, knows naught of so-called evil; that He is conscious of nothing but what is harmonious and perfect. Then Christian Science proceeds to say further that man's separation from God is a false belief, that what men call evil and disease have no real existence since they are not in the consciousness of God. Strange doctrine this, argues the human mind. And Christian Science replies, Strange only to the false material sense of mortals; but be it known that the truth heals, and is a refuge to humanity in proportion as it takes the place of false belief. In like manner Mrs. Eddy questions on page 394 of Science and Health: "Is there no divine permission to conquer discord of every kind, with harmony, with Truth and Love?"

God is divine Love, and Love is Mind. Infinite Mind consciously embraces man as spiritual idea; and so man remains forever protected by divine Mind, that is by his heavenly Father. It is the spiritual understanding of the perfect unity that exists between God and man which is the refuge from the storm, the refuge from every storm of erroneous belief which may seem to surge through so-called human consciousness. There are no storms in divine Mind, no gusts of passion in divine Love, no terrifying experiences in perfect Spirit; and God as Mind or Love or Spirit is omnipresent. These teachings of Christian Science are true. They can be put into practice and tested by every one, as they already have been by many. Christian Science holds that the greatest of all blessings a man can receive is the scientific understanding of God which it can give him, for this understanding not only heals from false belief of whatever sort, but protects in the very thick of the battle of human existence. Christian Science leads into all truth and enables one to acquiesce in these words of Mrs. Eddy:

"Thus Truth engrounds me on the rock, Upon Life's shore, 'Gainst which the winds and waves can shock, Oh, nevermore!"—Miscellaneous Writings, p. 397.

At a Dutch Flower Show

In her "Ports and Happy Havens" Ethel Turner gives an interesting account of the way in which the Dutch artist gardeners arrange their flowers for showing.

"The flower-beds in this Haarlem Show," she says, "hundreds of them let into the far-stretching greens, were filled with hyacinths or yellow daffodils, jonquils, and crocuses. There was no more mixing of colors than this; the man in charge of the color scheme here is probably a highly-paid

artist. You could stand on one side and let your eye take in the whole scene, and rejoice in the harmony—the bright green of the spring grass, the deep black-green of the box, and the pools of clear color, cool blues and pale yellows. One pink bed, one particularly mass, and the harmony would have been entirely shattered.

"Shakespeare, who knew everything, realized this, too: He speaks of 'In emerald tufts, flowers, purple, blue, and white.

Like sapphire, pearl, and rich embroidery.

"No hint of red or magenta in the mixture!

"And in 'Pericles' he has it—

"To strew thy green with flowers: the yellows, blues, The purple violets and marigolds."

"Similarly in the great marquee that we find among the trees in one corner, an artist has been at work.

"The walls and roof of it are of clean fresh buff and white which makes a soft neutral background. We go in expectant of tables filled with flower-pots, tables filled with specimen glasses, red and blue labels, judges' awards, all the customary uplifting adjuncts that seem inseparable from flowers that are shown in competition.

"And there is not a flower-pot, not a specimen glass, not a table in the place!

"The floors are of velvet green grass, and in the middle of each room and at the sides the pots holding the exhibits are all sunk and quite hidden in the warm-colored rich brown earth. The marquee consists of several separate rooms connected by short passage ways. Each room is devoted, not to one class of plants, but, infinitely more delightful to the eye, to one color.

"This first tent that we enter is a clean ravishment of the vision: all the sweet tints of mauve, of purple, of lilac, of violet are here. Here is a great bed of garden tulips, purple and pale mauves; the gorgeous creatures are incredibly tall; they are two feet high, sometimes even more than that. With their smooth, stiff green leaves they are the most purely decorative things one can imagine. They have no scent, these vivid creatures of the purple sunsets, the tulips German garden Elizabeth loved are the sweet-scented tulips, the red and pink and yellow and white laughing tulips we find later in their own color environment. These are the tulips that

"Children love to stretch Their fingers down, to feel in each its beauty's secret nearer."

"Here a bed of hyacinths, purple, pale violet, all the gradations down to white are woven in this thick, rich, overpoweringly sweet carpet at our feet.

"The hyacinth, purple and white and blue, Which flung from its bells a sweet peal anew Of music so delicate, soft and intense, It was felt like an odor within the sense."

"Here is a great patch of irises— 'Broad flag-flowers, purple, pranked with white.'"

"Here is a great wall of lilac bushes covered thickly with blossoms; the clean, delicate smell of lilac is like nothing else in the world."

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Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Entered as Second-class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

From New England newspapers, 2 cents a copy. By carrier within delivery limits, 60 cents a month.

Boston Postal District—By mail, one year, \$7.50; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; one month, 50 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"THE RECORD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
and other Christian Science publications.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917

EDITORIALS

"The New Model"

THE decision of the sub-committee of the Senate in reporting the Lever food conservation bill would, if actually enacted, have shifted the burden of responsibility, in making the decision on national prohibition, from Congress to the President. As the bill was passed by the House of Representatives it was a total prohibition bill for the duration of the war. The Senate's sub-committee modified this. It allowed the restriction of spirits to remain, but it transferred the responsibility of decision, with respect to beer and light wines, as has been said, to the President. This meant that the manufacture of whiskey and spirits generally would be vetoed during the war, but that beer and light wines might be manufactured if the President considered that manufacture to be in the public interest.

The full committee subsequently modified the sub-committee's decision so as to replace beer where the House left it, but the decision of the Senate is still to be taken, and it is to be hoped that the Senate will accept the full responsibility, which the House accepted, and will not attempt to shift the burden of that decision in any degree from its own shoulders to those of the President. The President is a strong man, with broad shoulders, and he has accepted many burdens, but the question of prohibition is no new question. It has been argued threadbare, until every member of Congress must be more than aware of everything that can be said for and against it. Not only this, but three years of war have given ample time to every one in the country to judge by analogy, from the conduct of other countries, whether the liquor trade is a let or hindrance to the successful prosecution of war. Therefore it is hard to find in the present indeterminate decisions of the committees anything but an anxiety to escape the onus of making a decision, in a great national crisis, on a great national question.

One of the most interesting side lights in the whole matter is the hesitation of some public men and some organs of public opinion to view prohibition with the same whole-hearted enthusiasm with which they welcomed it for Russia, or condemned its non-acceptance in the United Kingdom. If war prohibition was a good thing for the people of Russia, it is surely a good thing for the people of America. There are a great many things which may be excellent on one side of the Atlantic and doubtful on the other. But the operation of alcohol remains precisely the same, whether in Petrograd or in San Francisco, in London or in New York. For decades the Russian people were encouraged to drink in the interests of the treasury. This obvious fact has been held up in liberal communities as one of the great sins of autocracy, and a great sin it undoubtedly was. But it must be remembered, in keeping the balance even, that it was autocracy which abolished drink in Russia, and that one of the most unpleasant features of the Russian revolution has been the tendency of the animal in man to reassert itself by returning to the vodka stores, in the first throes of political freedom. It is quite true that the State trade in vodka had cultivated the appetite for drink in the Russian people, and that this was one of the crimes of the old autocratic system. But what is to be said of the greatest republic in the world, when the necessity for revenue is argued, in it, as a reason for not closing the saloons? The action of vodka and the action of whiskey on the human animal are precisely the same, whether in the case of a Russian peasant inured to despotism, or an American citizen accustomed to freedom.

Congress is perfectly aware of this, yet there is still hesitation as to whether it shall follow the lauded example of Russia in abolishing the vodka shops, or whether it shall decide that precept is better than example, and, as a way out of translating precept into example, delicately permit the President to assume any or some of any unpopularity which the drink interests may feel inclined to attach to those who vote for war prohibition. As a matter of fact, the faltering proposal of the Senate's sub-committee inflicted no hardship that can be discovered on the vendors of spirits, and endeavored also to extricate the sellers of beer and light wines from any undue loss. It has been stated, and never denied, that there are sufficient stocks of spirits, in the bonded warehouses, to carry the liquor dealers through the war. Unless, therefore, the President seizes these stocks entire for redistribution into alcohol, for the purpose of the manufacture of munitions, the retailers of spirits will not seriously suffer. In any case the retailer can suffer only to the extent the President feels impelled to impound these stores. If, therefore, the President should not feel prepared to accept the responsibility, which Congress will have declined to accept, the whole trade in liquor will go on as merrily as before.

Exactly what this means may be seen from a solitary straw, in Boston, which shows the way the wind blows. A proposal is before the Licensing Board to open a saloon right opposite a gate of the Navy Yard. Now every temperance reformer knows perfectly well that the abolition of the opportunity to drink is considerably more than half the battle in overcoming drink. Therefore it follows, inexorably, that to increase the opportunities for the employees in the Navy Yard to drink is, in a moment of national emergency, encouraging those employees to indulge an appetite, the indulgence of which has led to constant friction and trouble on the other side of the Atlantic. Now anybody who has been brought into contact with the relations of the boys who have already joined the Army, or who are shortly to be called up, knows the horror with which they regard every additional temptation placed in these boys' paths. The simple unvarnished truth is that drink leads to drunkenness, and drunkenness leads to the whole gamut of other untold vices, with all their hideous effects. It is for this reason that protests are pouring

in, wherever they have any chance of being heeded, from the relations of the boys who are forming and are to form the armies of the United States. Therefore, if Congress does not concede that prohibition during the war is a great public necessity, the President will, at all events, have the satisfaction of knowing, if the power of decision is eventually vested in him, and he decides to exercise it, that the support is with him of all those who wish to see the United States Army, in this matter of sobriety and clean living, something of that which made the Cromwell Army of the New Model so terrible an instrument, in the great days of the Puritan revolution. "I am more fearful," wrote the father of one of these recruits, quite recently, "about the influences around my boy in Newport than I am of German bullets or submarines when he gets on the other side."

The Future of Vancouver

HOWEVER the much-discussed question of the administration of the port of Vancouver is finally settled, there can be no doubt that the matter is an important and, to a certain extent, an urgent one. There is a very widespread and well-founded conviction abroad that the coming of peace will witness very great developments in trade in the Far East, and nowhere will such developments be felt more certainly than in the Far West; whilst nowhere in the Far West are they likely to be felt more certainly than in Vancouver. Vancouver is already a great port, but, with its eighty miles of water front and forty miles of anchorage, it is clearly destined to be a much greater one.

For some time past, the wisdom of the policy adopted by the harbor commissioners has been seriously questioned, especially in regard to the tax of three cents per net register ton on the shipping that enters the port. It is contended that this tax, which is not levied in Montreal, for instance, has a tendency to keep shipping away from Vancouver, and that if the port were placed under national control, and the tonnage tax abolished, the advantage to the country, generally, would be very great.

It was for this purpose, of course, that the delegation of the Vancouver Board of Trade visited Ottawa, recently. The delegation has not yet made its report, but it is almost common knowledge that it will be very much in favor of the nationalization of the port of Vancouver on the same lines as Montreal. Montreal eliminates all harbor dues, and is practically free to shipping, charges against cargo being very small, and limited to certain classes of outboard merchandise.

It is a time for far-reaching and courageous policies, and, as the tremendous part played by transport in the great business of supplying the world with food is more thoroughly realized, it will be seen that the highest efficiency in the land and water transport services, in all their many ramifications, is one of the first demands of any commonwealth. A great port like that of Vancouver is a national possession; and it should be developed from this standpoint.

Australian Timber

THE effort now being made by the Government of South Australia to attract capable young men into its Forestry Department, in order to develop the timber industries of the country, is an act of wise statesmanship. Speaking at Adelaide, recently, the Minister of Forestry dwelt, with welcome ability, on the value of forestry as a calling, and on the great importance of adequate attention being given to the question. The importance of the matter cannot, of course, be doubted. As Sir Ronald Munro-Ferguson, the Governor of Australia, pointed out, some time ago, it is, perhaps, more necessary in Australia than in any other country to devote skill and forethought to the subject, and thus repair, as quickly as possible, the thoughtless devastations which have been wrought in the past.

One of the present great needs is the due allocation of lands for agriculture on the one hand and for silviculture on the other. In Australia, as in other new countries, land has been requisitioned after a far too haphazard fashion, and nothing, perhaps, would tend to impress upon the farmer the importance of the question so much as some form of land regulation, calculated to secure, for forestry, lands specially suited for it. Another great need is, of course, the heartiest cooperation on the matter between the States. Experience has shown that forestry is preeminently a progressive study, and that it affords many opportunities for the student in research. In these circumstances, not only would a full cooperation between the States effect a great saving, but it would have the additional advantage of placing at the disposal of the whole Commonwealth the highest expert knowledge obtainable, and prevent overlapping. In all directions, however, gratifying progress is being made. In fact, the statement of the Minister of Agriculture that "a brighter day is dawning in the development of Australian timber resources" seems abundantly justified.

Wanted—a Chairman

THE knotty question as to who shall preside over the forthcoming conference on the Irish question has still to be settled. It is, nevertheless, interesting to consider just what are the qualities required of this particular chairman. It is quite possible to do this without reference to any particular personality, and indeed, in some ways, much easier. To begin with, it is, of course, vital that the occupant of this position should be entirely free from all prejudice or pet theories of his own as to how the solution of this problem may or may not be arrived at. Perhaps, being human, he cannot be expected to be entirely free from these things, but, if so, his ability to hold them effectually in abeyance is a sine qua non. A great Athenian statesman said of himself that "he could not fiddle, but yet he could make a small town a great city."

The chairman of this convention needs not to know how to talk on Irish matters, but it is within his power to raise the dignity of the whole proceedings through his tact, sagacity, and common sense. And to this category of virtues must be added that most important of all quali-

ties in a chairman—humor, good humor. This does not, of course, mean labored witticisms, of which keen-minded men are often impatient, but rather the sanity of wise, good-natured tolerance, which is firm when firmness is necessary, but yielding just enough at those times when allowance may be made: as, for instance, when the individual is in danger of having a false construction put on his words, as the result of being carried away by some momentary gust of feeling. Herein lies the "saving common sense" of chairmanship. Who that has attended debates has not seen the dark clouds of anger dispersed through the good humor of the chairman, when a word of censure or harsh ruling might have set the whole meeting on edge and imperiled its prospects of coming to any useful decision?

And if the chairman must have no views, apart from the proper exercise of his office, neither must he have any favorites. The rank or religious belief, the popularity or otherwise of the members of the conference, must mean nothing to him. With all and sundry he must exercise an impartiality which can neither be intimidated nor imposed upon. In the discussion of Irish affairs it is not unusual to hear extreme things said, and this conference is hardly likely to prove an exception. It is therefore essential that the chairman shall be a lover of fair play, a man of cool judgment and good humor. Whatever the form of procedure under which the Home Rule Convention will conduct its affairs, it will be not the least part of the chairman's work to see that the rules are used to subserve the will of the assembly, rather than to restrain it; to facilitate, and not to obstruct, the expression of its powers of deliberation.

These and other points are likely to be the considerations which will determine the choice of the occupant of this most important office. And if, at the end of its deliberations, the conference shall have been found, to advance a step in the direction of a more perfect union, justice, domestic tranquillity, and liberty for the people of Ireland, all will join in addressing to its chairman a hearty "Well done."

Apple Blossom and Iris

ALREADY the apple blossom has gone. Its glory was evanescent because the weather during May, which is the month of apple blossoms in New England, was unpropitious for its delicate structure. After bursting out in great glory for what seemed like a few hours, it vanished suddenly from the earth. Wind and rain fairly stripped the trees bare, and left the world, after its long expectancy, lamenting. The apple blossom was gone; the cherry blossom had made scarcely any show at all; the dogwood had merely bowed to the passer-by, and then departed, its flat petals scattering incontinently before the big breezes that swept the land. So the tale of the New England spring would have been soon told had there not been one day of incomparable splendor, a day which came somewhere toward the end of the month. On that day Spring, in exultation, was upon the land.

That day fulfilled all the best of Spring's traditions. Gentle breezes were about, the sky was blue, not an empty space of deep cobalt, but a sky, with gradations, and an atmosphere that made a background of a texture fine as ivory. The sun shone uninterruptedly, the orchards spread themselves in pink and white, with a liberal display of mauve brown branches, while upon the woodland trees was every imaginable shade of green, from the faintest lamb's ear gray green to the most blazing orange green, which shone like a yellow tulip in the sun. At the same time the meadow grasses were "ringing" the changes in the softer tones of emerald from one end of the scale to the other. Throughout the whole country, too, water was flowing with peculiar force, urging along each channel with a full current, which eddied and darkened as it turned into clear, transparent circles, or, rolling high along the banks, induced the long young blades of grass to follow its course as far as they could stretch, sometimes welling into the backwaters, where the water swirled and bubbled until it boiled over, and so rushed out again, to join in the strong race of the main stream outside. There was something about the fresh rush of the water, something, too, about the full lakes and brimming ponds, that coincided with the tremendous push of Spring. Every root, every bud, every tendril, everything, in fact, that had life, seemed concerned in one concerted effort to grow, to spread, to burst all bonds, and let the summer be.

The birds, too, were desperately busy, not a moment of such a halcyon day was to be missed, nor to be entirely spent on duty, even by that host of little duty-lovers, at least so one supposed, because songs were the order of the day. The air was literally filled with sound and the land with color. All things were under contribution to the moment. The white stars of the wood anemone were plentiful, and violets were making flat patches upon the grass, like so many pale mauve quilts pinned out to dry. These were on the dry banks or among the juniper bushes, and the close spare grass of the bare hillsides, while the deeper purple violets were hiding, half-buried, in the young grass under the mottled shade of the trees. Meanwhile everything was polished, smooth, and silky, fine, refined, and fresh as dew.

Much might be said about the scent of plowed lands after the long rains; of the beauty of big jade green lily pads on dark waters; of the flashing of blue wings and brown; of sudden wafts of scarlet, when the tanagers played in among the orchards; of cool corners under the willows in the marshes, where water fowl were punting in and out among the sedges; and of the sound, like sleigh bells beating the air, from tiny frogs singing in the ponds for no better reason, apparently, than that they had a mind to raise their voices towards the end of day. Much might be said also of the long stretching distances, bounded by the bold simplicity of far-off hills; of silver mists that drifted in the blue; of the capricious fruitfulness of deserted farms; and of, indeed, all the wealth of this generous land of hill and valley, of river and brook, of lake and wood, where so little of the primitive wildness has been redeemed by the hand of man, and still the tale would be only half told. And then, before twenty-four hours were passed, high winds, white mists and rain were sweeping over the land, and bearing all the outward sem-

blance of Spring away. Between the dawn of a day and its close the season displayed its beauty abundantly, conspicuously, and then was gone. By way of compensation the rains had given us a very green world. The woods, indeed, had surely never been more uniform in hue. The variation of tone which so plainly distinguishes an oak from a maple, or an ash from a beech, when the leaves are young, and again towards the fall, when they begin to change color, is, while June is at its height, never very great: this year it is almost infinitesimal. Underbrush, saplings and full grown trees are all of a deep green, rich, and very verdant. Besides, for what was lost to us on account of the short duration of the fruit blossom and lilac, we have abounding quantities of iris. A season of full streams and overflowing swamps pleases them mightily. They are, in consequence, luxuriant over leagues of low-lying places, purple, and amethyst, and often blue, as blue as the sky or the sea, or as purple as the vetch, which grows near them when they approach the coast.

Notes and Comments

HONOR where honor is due is apparently the rule of the German professor, Herr Förster, judging from his recent defense of England. It is in the irony of things that it should have been made in reply to some ridiculous statements on the part of the renegade, Houston Chamberlain. Englishmen know nothing of liberty, which is the sole possession of the Germans, he had said, and the German professor, in the May number of the *Neue Rundschau*, replies that England takes the lead of all countries in the matter of civil liberties, that her fight for liberty is the chief theme of her history, that liberty is the foundation of the British Empire, which would have been an impossibility under the Prussian system. Honor to the professor for his defense of truth, at a time and in a place where doors are apt to be locked and barred to her entrance.

Now that the United States has become "a billion-dollar country," people talk glibly enough about billions of dollars, in the discussion of war loans and governmental expenditures. It is doubtful, however, if many persons have a clear apprehension of how much a billion dollars is. An expert money counter of the United States Treasury can count 4000 silver dollars an hour, or 32,000 a day. At that rate it is figured that it would take him 102 years to count a billion. In any event, not many men, who understand the matter, would agree to accept so big a fortune as a gift, if required to count it.

It is not necessary to enter into any consideration of the policy involved in order to appreciate the spirit which actuated a recent statement by the Canadian Minister of Railways. Replying to criticism of an order which he recently gave for the removal, with a view to transporting them to France, of rails from the Transcontinental Railway, he declared that the rails were necessary to standardize with those already sent, and added, "I would tear up the whole of the Transcontinental system, yes, and every other railway in Canada, to win the war." In other words, Canada, as far as the Minister of Railways is concerned, is in to the finish.

THERE is much concern, in educational circles in the United Kingdom, over the rapidly diminishing supply of school teachers. Large numbers of teachers, both men and women, are, it appears, "leaving the profession for more remunerative callings." The remedy seems obvious, and would, incidentally, do away with a condition which has been a blot on the British educational system for many years. It is summed up in the words, Pay the teachers adequately.

MUNICIPALITIES of the United States are notoriously extravagant. That this is largely due to petty politics and graft seems almost certain. Evidence of the unbusiness-like way in which the financial affairs of cities are conducted is furnished by the Department of Commerce, in a statement just made public. It shows, for one thing, that in 149 of the 213 cities having a population of more than 30,000, the excess of expenditures over revenues last year amounted to the startling sum of \$3.68 per capita. The net indebtedness of the 213 cities amounted to \$76.64 per capita, or nearly eight times the per capita indebtedness of the United States Government. Now that political and social reform seems to be in the air, it would be wise to look into the affairs of municipal government, particularly since conditions especially require the elimination of unnecessary expenditures.

"EAT what is on your plate" may seem to many people to be a new table precept, yet it has been practiced for many years in certain little communities nestled among the rugged hills of New England, where the waste of food is regarded as almost a crime. Hanging on the walls of many houses in these communities may be found the "Table Monitor," perhaps worked in worsted on cardboard, and setting forth this sentiment, which, somehow, has a characteristic old-time New England ring:

Prosperity may roll with ample flow,
Still to be prized, that it may widely bless.
The world is full enough of want and woe;
I will not mock with selfish wastefulness.

THE history of the Civil War in the United States is repeating itself, at this juncture, in some very noticeable particulars. There was a period, in '61, when certain elements in the North threatened to become unruly. After giving them a reasonable length of time to cool down, and finding that they were more inclined to warm up, the authorities took them in hand and treated them as disturbers of the peace, with the very minimum of formality. Then the elements referred to decided to find some business to attend to on their own account, and let the Government manage the war. If a similar course should be pursued now, the history of the Civil War would be repeating itself to good effect. There are too many people talking.